WEATHER DATA AFFEAR ON PAGE 18

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

Iran Says It Seizes **Gulf Port**

Heavy Fighting Reported by Iraq

KUWAIT — Iran announced Monday that it had recaptured its port of Khorramshahr on the strategic Shatt-al-Arab waterway, killed the commander of the Iraqi garrison there and forced the sur-render of 30,000 Iraqi troops holding the city. There was no immediate inde-

pendent confirmation of the Iraniclaim available here. However, an Iraqi communiqué issued Monday night said its forces were engaged in large battles with Iranians inside the port city, inflicting heavy casualties on them and in some cases driving them back.

The wording of the statement all this then As wering its social in seemed at least a partial confirmation of the Iranian claim that it cspecially when the had retaken the city seized by Iraq at the outset of their war 20 months ago.

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If true, it would mark Iran's most important victory in its struggle to remove Iraqi troops from its territory and its recapture of the last major Iraqi-held town. In effect the war may be coming to an end on its own after fruitless months of attempted mediation by various outside parties.

according to per The reported Iranian victory would also mean that there has been a spectacular collapse of the people in the trac Iraci Army, an event that could hold extremely serious consefor an annual per extremely serious consepercent came opences for the future of President except during the Saddam Hussein's war-exhausted

[Tehran radio broadcast a statement Monday by Ayatoliah Ruhollah Khomeini to Guif countries, warning them to stay out of the Gulf war, Reuters reported. He said that, with the capture of Khorramshahr, Iran's people and government could now speak from a position of strength.

["You must realize that the suerpowers will not support you as much as they beloed the criminal Saddam. They will sacrifice you for their own interests," the statebrotherly advice for you: Do not do anything which will oblige us, under the tenets of the Koran, to treat you according to divine

Possible Resistance

The battle for Khotramshahr began Saturday ago and was expected to be long because of the large number of Iraqi troops con-centrated there. But Monday, the Iranians said they had succe pushed all the way to the Shatt-al Arab waterway to the west of the city, cutting off Iraqi supply lines and escape routes into Iraq. This apparently unnerved the Iraqi Army and led to its rapid collapse Monday.

It was not clear from the Iranian communiqué whether all Iraqi troops had surrendered or whether some fighting was still going on. In announcing the victory, it said Ira-nian troops were in full control of all key buildings, including the railroad station, customs house

This seemed to indicate that there might still be some pockets of Iraqi resistance inside the city, which is about 8 miles (12.8 kilom-SSAGE CENTE eters) from Iraq's main port of

> Reports Sunday estimated there were 40,000 Iraqi troops committed to the defense of Khorramshahr, many of whom had retreated from positions further to the north and east in the last two months of hard, intermittent fighting with Iranian forces.

Appeal to Arabs

The reported collapse of the Iraqi defense of Khorramshahr came as Mr. Saddam appealed to other Arab states to send troops to help him hold off the Iranians and to accept Egypt back into the Arab fold, presumably to smooth the way for increased Egyptian mili-

tary assistance to his government.

In an interview published here
Monday with two Kuwaiti newspapers, the Arab Times and Al Ciyassah, Mr. Saddam said he would "open all doors" if the Egyptian Army came to Baghdad and also called upon the Arab nations to welcome Egypt back to their

But Mr. Saddam did not say lrag itself was ready to restore diplomatic relations with Cairo, broken in 1979, in retaliation for Egypt's signing of the peace treaty with Israel.

For Mr. Saddam, the setback at Khorramshahr spells the virtual end of his bid beginning in September, 1980, to force Iran to recognize Iraqi sovereignty over the entire Shati-al-Arab waterway by seizing vast portions of Iran's Khuzistan province and then

pressing for negotiations.
With the fall of the city, Iraqi forces now hold only small stretches of Iranian territory further to the north in the province and their retreat from there seems only a matter of time.



Security men rush a victim of the car bombing at the French Embassy in Beirut to an ambulance.

French Mission in Beirut Bombed; 11 Persons Are Killed, 25 Injured

By Edward Cody

eshingson Post Service BEIRUT — A powerful bomb in a car driven by a French Embassy employee exploded inside the em-bassy compound here Monday, killing at least 11 persons in the bloodiest attack in a series of terronist strikes against French interests in Lebanon.

The 8 a.m. blast, which Lebanese security officers said was remote-controlled, sent white flame out of the compound gates at peo-ple waiting on the sidewalk and a street full of cars and pedestrians on their way to work, witnesses said. Police said more than 25 persons were injured.

The explosion killed a French guard and the employee whose car was rigged with the bomb, an embassy spokesman said, as well as a ese plumber and two Leba-

Lebanese security officers said the other victims were all Lebanese, some of them waiting at the embassy entrance to apply for visas and others passing by on their way to work. The French ambassador. Paul-Marc Henri, was out of town, French officials said.

The French Embassy spokes-man said embassy officials had no idea who was behind the bombing. Two groups — the Moslem Holy

gencies to claim responsibility. Neither group was known and the

calls were not taken seriously. The French government conmned the bombing, but reaffirmed its determination to keep a delegation in Beirut despite repeai-ed attacks, United Press International reported from Paris.

"We have diplomatic relations with Lebanon," a Foreign Minis-try spokesman said. "Therefore, we will maintain our embassy in Beirut while taking all the necessary measures to increase the security of the personnel."] Anna Cosmides, whose car was

rigged with the bomb, was a French citizen of Greek origin who had worked at the French Embas-sy here for a number of years. Lebanese security officials said the bomb was under the rear seat of her automobile and was set off just after she had been waved inside the high-walled compound by gatekeepers who knew her and were familiar with her Frenchmade sedan.

The explosion propelled the car 30 yards (about 30 meters) toward the embassy, reducing the vehicle to a compact tangle that came to rest in a flower garden under the flagpole where France's tricolor waved. The embassy building was French jail.

Warriors and the Free Nasserite only slightly damaged, but offices Revolutionaries — called news and shops on the other side of the street were gutted by the force of

Lebanese security officers speculated that the bomb was placed in the employee's car during the night, when it was parked outside her aparament about half a mile from the embassy in the mainly Moslem sector of West Beirut. Sgt.

A French Embassy employee, his pregnant wife April 15 in their Beirut apartment. At the time, Mr. Henri had publicly speculated that the international terrorist known by the name Carlos could have been linked to the killing.

Carlos, who was born in Vene-

was killed. Military sources said **8 EEC States Renew Curbs** On Argentina

Italy, Ireland Again Decline to Take Part

From Agency Dispatches
BRUSSELS — Eight of the 10 nations in the European Economic Community indefinitely extended economic sanctions against Argentina on Monday in support of Brit-ain in the Falkland Islands crisis. Italy and Ireland, which last

week refused to go along with a one-week extension of sanctions, would not support the other eight Monday in indefinitely banning imports from Argentina, a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The han was to have expired at midnight Monday.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine

Economy Minister Roberto the government would continue to bar imports from the EEC nations that voted to extend the ban on Argentine exports.

As Britain obtained substantial backing on the Falklands sanctions, it reopened demands Monday for a large rebate from the EEC budget Britain, however, said it would reduce its demands and there were indications that a compromise could be reached.

The Belgian spokesman said the decision to extend the import ban against Argentina was made at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers called at the request of the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym.
"The United Kingdom will be

extremely appreciative of the deci-sion," Mr. Pym said. All 10 EEC nations had imposed a one-month ban on imports from Argentina beginning April 17 to

retaliate for the seizure of the British-ruled Falklands on April 2. The ban was renewed May 17 for a As they did May 17, Italy and Ireland promised Monday not to

undermine the sanctions by buying larger-than-normal quantities of Argentine goods and re-exporting them to their Common Market The French minister for external

relations, Claude Cheysson, who has criticized Britain's initial handling of the crisis but who has staunchly defended its decision to

7 Argentine Planes Downed the Antelope had been abandoned direct information," Mr. Frugoli and is now a burned-out hulk. In Buenos Aires, Argentine De-

U.K. Says Troops in Place,

LONDON — Britain said its troops were "fully established" on the Falkland Islands and that sevfense Minister Amadeo Frugoli said Monday that the Falklands en more Argentine warplanes were conflict could worsen and become shot down Monday in attacks on Royal Navy ships off the British Mr. Frugoli, a civilian member

The Defense Ministry in London said first reports indicated Britain is able to reinforce bridge-"some damage may have been sus-tained by ships in San Carlos head, deploy missiles. Page 2. The Conservative Party denies it

Bay," but it gave no details, Earlier, Defense Minister John Nott told Parliament that British plans early elections. Page 2. of Argentina's military govern-ment, told a Buenos Aires radio inforces are now fully established on the islands. "The days of the occuterviewer that such a development pying Argentine garrison are numbered and it will not be long before the Falkland islanders once "would be extremely serious for the world political balance" and would be damaging "to the West." again will have their democratic rights restored." he said.

Mr. Frugoli declined to com-Mr. Nott said the British frigate ment on a report in the conserva-Antelope had been severely damtive Buenos Aires newspaper La aged by Argentine air attacks Sun-Nación that said one of Argentina's three military commanders day and that one crew member killed and seven were woundwho was not identified - told subed. He also said a Sea Harrier jet ordinates that it is up to Argentina was lost in an accident while takto keep open important military supply lines with the Soviet Union.
"I can't say because I don't have ing off from a carrier and the pilot

said when questioned about the newspaper report.

There has been no indication

that Argentina has sought military equipment from the Soviet Union or that Moscow has offered it. At the United Nations, as the Security Council began a fourth day of debate on the crisis Mon-

day, Forcign Minister Jorge Illueca of Panama sought support from nonaligned countries for a ceasefire call, and Ireland circulated a working paper calling for a limited "It is necessary to stop the

Hitlerite blitzkrieg that the British have launched against Argentina," Mr. Illueca told reporters,

Ireland's proposal called for a brief cease-fire and a mandate for UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to pursue his

A British source, asked for comment on the working paper, reaffirmed that Britain strongly op-posed any cease-fire that would allow Argentine forces to remain on

In a message to Pope John Paul II published Monday, Prime Min-ister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said there could be no truce until

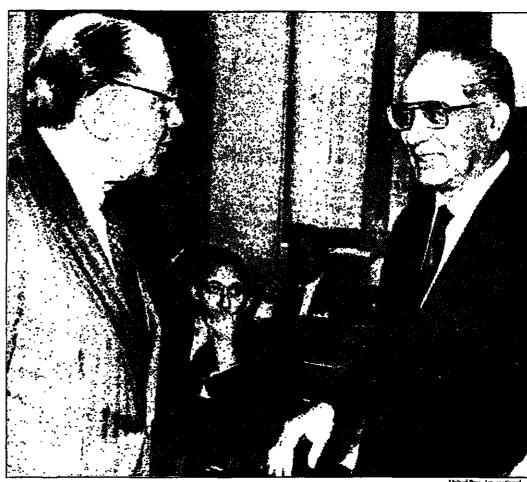
Argentine forces withdrew from the islands they seized April 2. The pontiff had appealed to Britain and Argentina to stop the fighting.

At the Vatican, officials said Monday that the pope plans to go ahead with his scheduled visit to Britain this week despite the war but that he will cancel meetings with political leaders to emphasize the trip's religious nature. The length of the visit may also be re-

Discussing the battle situation in his radio interview, Mr. Frugoli said it would be very difficult for the British to consolidate and de-

fend their position. "It is one thing to land and an-other to consolidate and defend the position and this is very difficult because they have no way of

resupplying the troops," he said.
The Argentine news agency Noticias Argentinas quoted a military (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain, left, and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy met on Monday in Brussels at the beginning of a session of Common Market foreign ministers.

send a task force to recover the Falklands, said the ministers agreed on continued sanctions ractically without discussion " With a war on, Mr. Chevsson

said, this is not the time to lift the sanctions. He said France's support for the sanctions was "uncon-

EEC economic experts said the sanctions were only now beginning to hurt Argentina because they did not apply to goods already con-tracted for or shipped before they went into effect April 17.

Figures for 1980

In 1980, the last year for which complete figures are available, Argentina sent 25 percent of its exports to the EEC. Argentina accounted for 0.7 percent of all EEC imports in that year, or \$2.4 bil-

Mr. Pvm was asked about the

"They have political difficulties which I understand," he replied. Italy has expressed concern about the fighting in the South Atlantic. About 40 percent of Argen-

scent. About 1.5 million Argentine residents hold Italian passports. Interim Deal The Irish government has indi-

cated it feared that support for Britain in the Falklands fighting could be viewed as a change in Ireand's policy of neutrality.

In reopening Britain's demands for a substantial rebate from the EEC budget, Mr. Pym told a meeting of EEC foreign ministers that Britain would be ready to accept a one-year settlement as an interim deal instead of the five-year accord it had been insisting on.

Britain had asked its EEC part-

ners that \$1 billion of the \$1.6 bil-

1982 EEC budget be returned to it. The other countries have offered noillin 0082 Senior officials from member

states were to discuss possible

compromise arrangements for the Diplomatic sources said delegations appeared close to agreement on a \$900-million British refund this year but serious differences persisted over a possible arrange-

ment to be applied if Britain's con-

tribution turned out to be higher than the EEC Commission's cur-British officials made clear that the government viewed the problem with urgency, especially after the vote last week to override Britain on farm prices. Britain has not decided its response to the vote,

might withhold payments to the EEC if the budget dispute goes on

Deng Said to Push Leadership Shift

Would Quit Party Post if Foes Take Less Active Roles

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service

PEKING — Deng Xiaoping, the deputy chairman of the Communist Party, has offered to go into semi-retirement this year as part of a deal to remove his conservative opponents from active leadership roles, according to informed Chinese sources and foreign diplo-

Mr. Deng, 77, the prime mover in China's current reform era, has proposed that he and other aged Communist leaders give up their party posts and form an advisory committee to supervise policy-making activities of the Politburo, the sources said.

If the plan succeeds, Mr. Deng would still be expected to have the dominant voice in Chinese political life through the protégés he has managed to place in key party and government jobs, including the chairman, Hu Yaobang, and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

At the same time, Mr. Deng would score a major victory in pushing aside several old-line Polthuro members who represent rallying points of opposition to his unorthodox strategy for modernizing the economy and his outwardlooking foreign policy.

antithetical to Deng out of the way," said a Western diplomat."If Deng becomes an adviser, he still calls the shots because he's got Hu and Zhao. If the conservatives move into that role, they'll get held to the letter of it." The primary targets of this strat-

egy are believed to be the deputy chairmen, Li Xiannian and Ye Jianying two conservative mainstays of the Communist hierarchy who have formed pockets of resistance to Mr. Deng at various stages of his consolidation of power since Mr. Li, 72, a senior economic

specialist, heads a faction of Stalinist planners who favor a heavy industry rather than Mr. Deng's emphasis on light industry, moderate growth rates, material incentives and use of market forces.

Mr. Ye, 85, an army marshal and former defense minister who is China's most influential military figure, is believed to have opposed Mr. Deng's sharp criticism of Mao and the wholesale junking of Mao's radical precepts on guerrilla war and social equality.

Mr. Li and Mr. Ye flourished during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), which was a disaster for

"The whole idea is to get guys Mr. Deng and other party officials who only returned to power in 1978. They also are said to have backed the former chairman, Hua Guofeng, Mao's handpicked suc-cessor, who lost out to Mr. Deng in a power struggle last year. Conservative followers of Mr. Li

and Mr. Ye are believed to be critical of Mr. Deng's conciliatory moves toward Taiwan. With Washington unwilling to set a deadline for halting arms sales to the island, they also are said to be questioning Mr. Deng's leaning toward to the United States in world affairs.

Although Mr. Li and Mr. Ye have publicly supported the cam-paign to rid the bureaucracy of elderly officials, it is unclear if they would be willing to step aside themselves at the party congress scheduled for later this year and form an advisory group with Mr.

Since Mr. Deng's offer to resign. is believed to be tied to the willingness of his opponents to join him in the advisory panel, sources caution that the whole deal could fall through if officials like Mr. Li and Mr. Ye refuse to cooperate.

Mr. Deng has deftly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INSIDE

SOVIET APPOINTMENT - Yuri V. Andropov, 67, has been named a secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. Page 2.

U.S. BUDGET DEFICIT -Five former U.S. Treasury secretaries have urged slashes in defense and nondefense spending to prevent high budget deficits from damaging the economy. A combination of spending cuts, tax increases and a one-year freeze on Social Security, Medicare and U.S. retirement benefits could reduce the deficit to less than \$100 billion in fiscal 1983 and hold the 1985 deficit under \$75 billion, they said. Page 3.

SALVADORAN LAND — In less than one month as a legislative body, El Salvador's rightist-controlled constituent assembly has effectively repealed or blocked the implementation of the bulk the country's land redistribution

effort. Page 4. AEG'S PLIGHT - AEG-Telefunken is urgently seeking government support and new partnerships to cope with huge losses. The West German electrical products maker said it is

holding talks with GE of Britain, among others. Page 15.

By David B. Ottaway

Although bombings are frequent in Beirut, French establishments and citizens have been particular targets of violence. French officials have linked the attacks to a dispute between France and Syria originating in charges by high-ranking French officials that Syrian agents played a role in the assassination here Sept. 4 of the French ambassador, Louis De-

zuela and is named Ilich Ramírez Sáchez, had threatened to attack French interests unless two of his associates were released from a

Spain's Socialists Win in Andalusia In Major Defeat for Ruling Party

SEVILLE, Spain — Spain's opposition Socialists have won a maior victory in elections in the poor southern region of Andalusia, dealing a severe blow to the ruling

centrist party.

The governing Union of the Democratic Center was defeated in Sunday's election not only by the Socialists left but by the conservative Popular Alliance, severely undermining its credibility as a verning party, analysts said

The Socialist Party won an absolute majority with 66 seats in the first autonomous Andalusian par-liament, taking 52.56 percent of the poll, according to official re-

that have accompanied Spain's transition from a rightist dictatorship to parliamentary democracy.

that any political party had won

A Difficult Time The Popular Alliance confounded opinion polls by coming in second with 17 seats and 17 percent of the poll, while the Union of the Democratic Center trailed in third place with 15 seats and 13.02 per-

cent of the votes. The centrist party's share of the vote was slashed by more than half from the 1979 general election. But challenges from the Communists and the nationalist Andalusian Socialist Party failed. They picked up eight seats and 8.54 percent of the vote and three seats and 5.39 per-

cent, respectively. The rout of the Union of the Democratic Center came at a difficult time for Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. Spaniards are awaiting verdicts after a three-month court martial of 32 officers and a civilian accused of staging an abortive military coup last year. The trial ended Monday in Madrid and the verdicts are to be announced

June 3. Politicians expect an angry reaction in sections of the conservative military if the main accused, who



Felipe González, right, leader of the Socialist Party, and Rafael

Escuredo, president of the council of Andalusia, met Monday.

include three generals, receive long

The government is also worried that Basque separatist guerrillas may launch attacks on the security forces to coincide with the ver-

The government is also wrestling with a series of foreign policy problems, notably its plan to enter NATO by early June and to complete sensitive negotiations on a new military agreement with the United States.
The pro-NATO and West Euro-

pean policy of the centrist admin-

istration, in power since 1977, has

been complicated by the Britain

and Argentina's dispute over the

Public opinion is strongly sympathetic to Argentina, a former colony, and suspicious of what many see as the neocolonialist stance of Britain, soon to be a NATO ally and European Economic Community partner. On the domestic front, the Un-

ion of the Democratic Center's

Andalusian defeat is expected to

increase pressure for early general The party has fared badly in the four regional elections since Spain started to grant regional autonomy, losing to nationalist parties in the Basque country and Catalonia in 1980 and to the Popular Alliance in Galicia earlier this year.

Lull Permits U.K. to Deploy Sophisticated Missiles Ashore

By Jay Ross

LONDON -- Argentina's heavy air raids Sunday came after a lull that provided vital time for Britain to reinforce and consolidate its positions on East Falkland Island and to deploy land-based, anti-aircraft missiles that were used Sunday for the first time in combat.

Since their initial landing Friday, the British ground forces have been strengthened by emplacement of Rapier anti-aircraft missiles, a weapon that operates automatically, has its own guidance system and a range of up to 10 miles (16 kilometers).

A British reporter at the bridgehead said he saw a Skyhawk shot down by a Rapier battery. He also said a turboprop Pucara counterinsurgency plane, flying from an airstrip on the island, was shot down

by a four-man ground patrol using at about 8 to 1, has been considered vital for it to hold the islands.

It is believed that Argentine pi-

Thus far Argentine tactics have centered on winning a war of attrition in the air and on imposing heavy casualties to wear down

Deng Reportedly Proposes

(Continued from Page 1) maneuvered to edge out most Maoists from leadership ranks, installing in their place officials cut in his own mold - pragmatic modernizers. The current bureaucratic housecleaning is designed to achieve the same goal at lower lev-

Two of Mr. Deng's closest allies - Wan Li and Yao Yilin - were the only two deputy premiers reap-pointed earlier this month. The naming of 13 new party depart-ment chiefs two weeks ago elevat-ed yet another batch of officials associated with Mr. Deng and Mr.

Although Mr. Deug has rearranged the government and party apparatus to his liking, he has yet to put his stamp on the nation's supreme political body — the Politburo — which was elected in 1977 when China had not com-pletely shaken off the effects of the Cultural Revolution.

Mr. Deng hopes to complete his

U.S. High Court Agrees to Rule on **Abortion Curbs**

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on the power of state and local governments to place limits on a woman's right to an abortion. justices will hear joint

the constitutionality of state abortion laws in Virginia and Missouri and a city ordinance in Akron. The cases involve the issues of

hospitalization of women seeking abortions in the fourth to sixth month of pregnancy, parental con-sent, "informed" consent, waiting periods, proper disposal of aborted fetuses and requirements that two physicians be present for secondtrimester abortions.

The Akron case involves a provision that all second-trimester abortions must be performed in a hos-pital. The Virginia case also focused on a law requiring a woman who is four to six months preg-nant to check into a hospital for an abortion. The Missouri case deals with an informed-consent law and rules mandating parental consent

procedures for young women. The court's landmark 1973 decision in Roe vs. Wade generally upheld a woman's right to have an Despite Sunday's attack on the

task force ships, analysts here expect the war gradually to shift from an air-sea confrontation to an air-ground one. The British Defense Ministry announced that at least six of Argentina's fighterbombers were downed Sunday. In all, Britain has reported that more than 40 Argentine planes have been destroyed.

lots are likely to have increasing difficulty now that Britain has consolidated and reinforced its bridge-

Argentina's numerical superiori-ty in aircraft, originally calculated

To Go Into Semi-Retirement smooth transition of power when

the upcoming party congress elects a new Central Committee and Politburo, Chinese sources said. He is believed to want a younger, more progressive body committed to his Seeking to set an example for other elderly Communists, Mr. Deng has agreed to step aside, and he has floated a draft of a new par-**Closest Allies**

ty charter with provisions of a top-level advisory board that would function alongside the Politburo, an Asian diplomat said.

Catchall for Elderly The diplomat, who has been briefed by Chinese officials, said the advisory panel would have as many as 50 members, serving as a catchall for elderly leaders of all the effect would be to dilute con-

servative power. "Basically, it's a brilliant strategy to get rid of Deng's elderly op-ponents," he explained. "If Deng agrees to retire and join the committee, how can the others refuse?"

Mr. Deng vanished from public view for five weeks early this year amid official reports that he had withdrawn from daily decision-making to give his designated suc-cessors, Mr. Hu and Mr. Zhao, a full opportunity to run China without his overshadowing presence.

Since resurfacing Feb. 18, Mr. Deng has again occupied center stage in Chinese politics, appearing publicly at least once weekly and receiving important foreign visitors, including U.S. Vice President Bush. Chinese sources said he has the final word on all national

Opposition Party Gains in Iceland

The Associated Press
REYKJAVIK — The opposition Independence Party has scored major gains in municipal elections throughout Iceland.

Returns from Saturday's voting showed that the party won 12 of the 21 seats in the Reykjavik Town Council, which they had lost control of in 1978 after 50 years in power. The People's Alliance Party, a Communist group that had previous control of the Reykjavík council, lost 10.5 percent of its

support in the capital. ationally, with an electorate of

But heavy Argentine losses and the arrival of at least 20 more Harrier jets probably have brought Argentina's advantage down to about 2

In addition, British military analysts maintain that the Harriers have superior maneuverability to the Argentine fighter-bombers, which are mainly models that are 15 to 20 years old.

If British reports are accurate, Argentina has lost at least 20 Mirages and Skyhawks in the last three days. It is not known whether others failed to make it back to the mainland because of damage or lack of fuel. Britain has acknowledged the loss of four Har-

On the assumption that only 75 percent of the planes available are operational at any time, former British Air Marshal Stewart Menaul estimated that Argentina may only be capable of putting about 60 planes in the air now as opposed to 30 for Britain.

Once airborne, they must face possible opposition on land from the Rapiers and the shoulder-held Blowpipe missiles as well as conventional small-arms fire. It is also believed that the air force's Harriers can now operate from air-strips of steel tracking put down

The Argentine pilots still face attacks from Harriers based on the two aircraft carriers and a variety of sea-based missiles on escort

Some analysts think Argentina may soon have trouble fielding enough trained pilots and may have difficulty in maintaining the jets and turning them around

loss of aircraft. The pilot casualty rate may cause Argentina to reconsider its air strategy, he added.

The Argentines have had a hell of a reduction in their capability. With the new land defenses the pilots face prodigious odds. It will be very much more difficult for the Argentine Air Force," an analyst said. He added that morale of the

pilots might be suffering.

The Rapier is one of the new generation of air defense missiles milar to the Sea Wolf missile that is carried by some of the British frigates. Both fire automatically home in on their target with their guidance system unless they are restrained by their crew. The Rapier, however, is an "area

defense system" as opposed to the simple "point" defense offered by the Sea Wolf. The Sea Wolf can only protect the ship it is based on or one within 1,000 yards (910 me-

The Rapiers provide an umsystem, the analyst said.

S. Africa Said to Supply Arms

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A Johannesburg newspaper said Monday that South Africa is supplying Argentina with weapons, in-cluding Israeli-made ship-to-ship missiles, for use in the Falklands

The paper, the Star, quoted sources in Cape Town as saying that in addition to the Gabriel missiles, the weapons included spare parts for Mirage fighter-bombers. The Gabriel missile is estimated

to have a range of about 20 miles. The Star estimated its cost at about \$535,000 and said the missile is as devastating as the Exocet

> Tony Benn, Mr. Foot's nemesis on a score of subjects, demanded and won Thursday night a vote on government policy. Mr. Foot and most of the other Labor MPs abstained, but Mr. Benn and about 30

Probably the biggest political casualty of the conflict in the South Atlantic is the Liberal-So-



An Argentine prisoner of war being marched by a British paratrooper on the Falkland Islands in this photograph released by the British Ministry of Defense. He is wearing a British Royal Marines sweater that he had on when he was captured.

Tory Chairman Denies One analyst said the loss of pilots is far more serious than the loss of sineraft. The pilot casualty.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Cecil Parkinson,

chairman of the Conservative Parthat Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would call a snap election this fall in the hope of profiting from a successful military cam-

paign in the Falkland Islands.
"We would not dream of trying to engineer a campaign around it," Mr. Parkinson, a member of Mrs. Thatcher's inner war Cabinet, said Sunday. This is not being considered, nor will it be. We have two more years, almost, of this Parlia-ment. We have many things left to be done, and I believe we will carry on and see our term of office

It had been widely suggested by politicians of all parties in the last week or so that Mrs. Thatcher would try to capitalize on the accomplishments of the British task force before she got bogged down d negotiations on the future of the islands. Although she is not required to call a general elec-tion until May, 1984, she is free to call one whenever she chooses.

The Falklands crisis has transformed the prospects of Britain's political parties — not only those of the Tories, but also those of the opposition Labor Party and of the Liberals and the Social Democrats, who have joined together in an electoral alliance.

According to the opinion polls, the prime minister and her party are more popular now than at any other time since she took office three years ago. A Gallup Poll completed just before the British landing in the Falklands, showed the Conservatives with 41.5 percent of the vote - 10 percentage

above three million throughout this decade, a judgment many private economists endorse, and joblessness could prove a major electoral liability. So could an unanti-cipated military setback in the Falklands.

But the biggest fear among the prime minister's advisers is a backlash among hard-line Totics when she begins the task of deciding the long-term future of the islands. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and others believe negotiations must eventually be resumed, but many right-wingers, natural sup-porters of Mrs. Thatcher, disagree

violently.
For Michael Foot, the Labor leader, war in the Falklands has exacerbated the already enormous task of restoring unity to a party that is deeply split on almost every important issue. Most of his party has backed him in his limited endorsement of the landing, however unenthusiastically, but the left wing has refused to do so.

party colleagues voted against Mrs. Thatcher.

was riding high in the days before the Argentine seizure of the Falk-lands April 2. Roy Jenkins, the for-mer Labor Cabinet member, had just won an uphill victory in a by-election in Glasgow, and political analysts were seriously discussing his chances of becoming the next orime minister.

In the seven weeks since then, the Social Democrats have taken a drubbing in the local elections, with the Liberals faring only a lit-tle better, and Mr. Jenkins has all but disappeared from the political scene. Two more parliamentary by-elections are imminent, and the onservatives are expected to win

both easily. Last week, Shirley Williams, another of the more popular figures in the new party, announced she would not challenge Mr. Jenkins for its leadership in a ballot of all members later this year. But David Owen, the Social Democratic

known that he would. Before the Falklands dispute erupted, Mr. Owen, a former Labor foreign secretary, would have had little chance in such a contest. He was widely viewed, even within his own party, as too brash and too ambitious. But with his speeches in the Commons and his dozens of

television appearances over the last seven weeks, he has increased his following substantially. Alan Walkins, the political columnist of The Observer, said that Mr. Jenkins would likely defeat Mr. Owen, "but such an outcome

is by no means as certain as it was

seven weeks ago.'

Argentina Portraying Crisis As Fight With Superpowers

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's military government is now trying to change what was originally portrayed here as an assertion of territorial claims into a Latin American struggle against the Western

At the same time, the administration of President Leopoldo Gal-tieri has revised its rightist foreign

NEWS ANALYSIS

policy to embrace alliances with the nonaligned nations and liberal Latin American governments. Argentina is no longer simply fighting for control of a small

group of islands, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez said in a press conference last week. In-stead, he said, it is striking a blow against "the international status quo" since World War II that cedes control of the West to the United States and Western Eu-

rope.
By fighting back, Mr. Costa Mendez and other Argentine officials have maintained recently. Argentina has come to embody the effort of developing nations, especially in Latin America, to assert themselves politically and econom-

ically against the superpowers. Mr. Costa Méndez said in the press conference that he believes Argentina's battle would have a "profound effect on the development of international relations and would considerably improve un-derstanding between North and

The shift by the United States from neutrality to open support for Britain has also helped the Ar-gentine cause by increasing the perception here that the superpowers are enforcing an unjust or-

Now, Argentina is finding increasingly strong diplomatic sup-port among South American na-tions who once looked with distaste on the military junta and its

Brazil, which originally was neutral on the conflict, has strongly condemned Britain's latest attacks on the islands and has reportedly sold surveillance airplanes to Argentina. In addition, President Herrera Campins of Venezuela has called British attempts to retake the Falklands "an aggression against Latin America."

Argentine spokesmen who in recent weeks began to question the government's judgment in the cri-sis quickly seized the military's new justification for fighting Brit-

The moderate newspaper Clarin, in a long analysis Saturday, argued that the conflict had destroyed "the myth" that "the destiny of Argentina consists in taking complementary role to other owers in the West.

For the country's traditionally nationalistic political leaders, the Falklands occupation has come to represent what they believe is long overdue recognition by Western powers of Argentina's political and strategic importance. As a result, there has been little complaint so far over the military's determination to fight Britain, despite heavy Argentine losses.

The broad ramifications of the

fighting, for the government at least, seem to have little to do with Argentina's initial invasion April 2. The small military group who planned the operation acted impulsively, according to widespread reports here, and did not believe that their action would result in a war or even a significant interna-

tional confrontation. As a result, Argentina explained the invasion strictly in parochial political terms. In a national television address on April 2, Gen. Galtien made no mention of North-South relations or Old-World colo-

He said simply that the decision to invade was made because of the "lack of recognition of Argentine rights" in the territory, which it had claimed since 1833.

Asserting that the military forces had acted to "save national bonor," Gen. Galtieri said that the decision resulted from a necessity to put an end to the interminable succession of evasions and delays" by Britain in turning over "territory that by legitimate right is part of the national fatherland."

This explanation was consistent with decades of Argentine foreign policy, which had pictured Argentine occupation of the Falklands not only as a right but as the key to its destiny to control a large part of Antarctica. It is only since the conflict has grown deeper that Argentina has offered deeper explanations of why it is willing to

The key to Argentina's present position is that the Falklands are vestige of colonialism" mainined by an extracontinental power. Argentina has frequently made this argument in international forums in past years to support its claim to the Falklands.

But the colonialism argument while attractive to Latin American countries, can become difficult at times in Argentina's case, as Mr. Costa Mendez demonstrated in his press conference last week

After discussing at length the colonial nature of British rule on the islands and UN resolut calling for the end of colonial governments, Mr. Costa Mendez ar. gued that Britain had been obliged by the United Nations to end the anachronistic colonial situation

on the Falklands. He argued that the islands res dents should not be granted the right of self-determination - a specified by the same UN provisions — because "they are not a colonized people."

Thus, in seeking international support against the British gov. ernment spokesmen have repeated. ly described the British efforts to retake the Falklands as an act of colonialism, rather than as an attack on Argentine territory, and the British task force is insistently labeled as the "colonialistic fleet" Simultaneously, Argentina has strongly opposed any attempt to give the island residents power in the administration of the islands, because the Falklands are nor a

In recent weeks, however, this intricate colonialism argument has been expanded into an issue of the right of developing countries to act in their own interests without the approval of Western superpowers.

In a major speech last week Navy commander Jorge Anaya portrayed the conflict as the beginning of a new relationship in the West, with Latin America taking the lead from decadent norther

"We're the protagonists of a historic episode that we have neither sought nor provoked," Mr. Angya said. "However, it has allowed us to understand, both Argentines and all of humanity, the reality of the world we live in, which no longer admits the superpower.

KGB Chief Andropov Gets a Top Party Post

By John Morrison MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andro-pov, the Soviet security chief, was named Monday a secretary of the

Communist Party's Central Committee, Tass reported. Quoting a report issued by the Central Committee, Tass also announced that Vladimir Dolgich, a secretary responsible for heavy in-dustry, had been made a candidate

member of the party's Politburo. Mr. Andropov, 67, a full mem-ber of the Politburo, has headed the Committee for State Security,

the KGB, since 1967. His switch back to the party secretariat, where he served in the 1960s, is likely to leave him well aced for eventual succession to Leonid 1. Rrezhnev as the party's secretary-general, according to

Handicap Seen Mr. Andropov, a tall man with thick glasses, is one of the most ex-perienced members of the Politbu-

ro in foreign affairs. He has always been regarded as possible successor to Mr. Brezhnev, 75, but his leadership of the KGB has been seen as a handicap by Western experts.

The Soviet sources said the appointment to the secretariat meant Mr. Andropov would probably re-

linquish his KGB chairmanship in The switch - one of the most significant in recent years in the Kremlin leadership — may mean that Mr. Andropov will take over some or all of the functions of Mikhail A. Suslov, who died Jan. 25.

Mr. Soslov, who was 79, was effectively No. 2 in the party secretariat and was the Kremlin's top deologist Most Western analysts in Moscow believe that since Mr. Suslov's death, effective control over ideology has been wielded by a close associate of Mr. Brezhnev, Kon-

stantin U. Chernenko, 🛶 🧢 Mr. Chemenko, for many years Mr. Brezhnev's chief of staff and close associate, is a relative new comer to the Politburo. But his closeness to the party leader has led to speculation that he might become Mr. Brezhnev's successor. Mr. Chernenko, 70, would appear to be the main loser in Mr.

Andropov's promotion. Mr. Andropov was ambassador to Budapest when Soviet troops crushed the anti-Communist upris-

ing in Hungary in 1956. In 1973 Mr. Andropov moved up from candidate to full member the Politburo. He holds the rank of general in the army but, as if to emphasize his civilian status, never



Britain Reports Its Troops 'Fully Established' on Island

(Continued from Page 1) spokesman as saying that Argentine forces were controlling the area around Port San Carlos on East Falkland Island where British Royal Marines landed Friday.

The spokesman said Argentine artillery was pounding British positions and preventing the marines In Washington, President

Reagan said that any aid the Unit-

ed States gives Britain would not involve "troops or anything in-volved in the fighting." He said the United States and Britain have reached no new agree-ments as a result of the crisis but that there are "certain bilateral relationships" and agreements tied to the North Atlantic Treaty Or-

ganization dealing with mutual as-

The British Defense Ministry said the latest downings of Argentine planes took place near the San Carlos beachhead. It said several waves of Mirages and Skyhawks attacked and were engaged by British Sea Harrier jets, missiles and guns from British ships in San Carlos Bay and Rapier ground-toIn speaking to Parliament Mon-day, Mr. Nott said that Argentine aircraft that penetrated the British fleet's air defense screen on Friday had damaged five ships, including the frigate Ardent, which eventual-"Since that action the task force

has been reinforced by the arrival of more, highly capable warships, more than compensating for those damaged or lost in action so far," He did not elaborate, but military analysts speculated that the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2,

which had been turned into a

troopship with 3,000 infantrymen

aboard, had arrived in the area with a protective escort of war-Britain has now had at least four ships put out of action by Argentine warplanes. The British De-fense Ministry has reported at least 49 Argentine planes and helicopters - nearly a quarter of its

air force - either shot down or de-

stroyed on the ground. Mr. Nott said the Argentines lost six of the planes they sent in an attack against the British beachhead Sunday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Brezhnev Vows Support of SWAPO MOSCOW -- President Leonid L Brezhnev told the nations of Africa

Monday that the United States and its allies were using direct military pressure to gain greater influence over the continent. Mr. Brezhnev, whose message was issued in honor of Africa Liberation Day, pledged the Soviet Union's support to the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization in South-West Africa (Nami-

"It is no secret that an attempt is being made to cover the countries of Africa with a network of military bases, that the Rapid Deployment Force is targeted against them and that the entire arsenal of means of blackmail, pressure and provocations is being used against them," he

Algiers Wants Egypt Kept Estranged

ALGIERS — Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said Monday at a meeting of the Arab Steadfastness Front that the front should reject moves to get Egypt back into the Arab fold.

Mr. Ibrahimi's remarks apparently referred to overtures made to Egypt by Jordan and Morocco since the Cairo government recovered the Sinai last month under its peace treaty with Israel. Arab diplomatic sources said improves Arab relations with Egypt have been encouraged by Saudi Arabia by Saudi Arabia. Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta of Morocco will visit Cairo in

the next few days, the first government official of an Arab state that severed diplomatic ties with Egypt three years ago to return to Egypt

End to U.S. Energy Department Asked WASHINGTON -- President Reagan formally proposed Monday dismantling the Energy Department, saying it has drained federal resources

and impeded development of the nation's energy needs. Making good on a campaign pledge, Mr. Reagan said his legislation, co-sponsored in Congress by Sen. William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, and Rep. Frank Horton, Republican of New York, would turn the agency's functions over to the departments of Commerce, Jus-

tice, Agriculture and Interior. Presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d said that more than 3,000 Energy Department employees will lose their jobs in the transfer. He said savings to the federal government were estimated at \$1 billion in

Red Brigades Guerrilla Killed in Italy

PISA - The police on Monday shot and killed a Red Brigades guerial la who had been among those convicted in absentia of the kidnapping of Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, the U.S. Army officer who was a former deputy NATO commander in Verona. Umberto Catabiani, 32, considered one of the "brains" behind the

Dozier kidnapping, died in a Pisa hospital, police said, after two shoo-

touts with police and a chase through northwestern Italy.

Police said the chase started in the coastal town of Viareggio where

Mr. Catabiani was first spotted walking down the street, and that he had exchanged gunfire with two pistols.

5 Ex-Treasury Chiefs Urge Owen U.S. Budget, Deficit Be Cut The state of the state

Washington Post Service

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WASHINGTON - Five former Treasury secretaries have urged the president and Congress to slash defense and nondefense spending immediately to prevent high budget deficits from damaging the

A combination of spending cuts, tax increases and a one-year freeze on Social Security, Medicare and federal reforment benefits could reduce the deficit to less than \$100 hillion for the 1983 fiscal year and hold the 1985 deficit to less than \$75 billion, the bipartisan group said in a prepared statement.

Deficits Would Grow

Otherwise, the former officials said deficits will continue to grow, and borrowing to finance them "would devour virtually every pen-ny of household savings and would divert capital from productive investment at a record rate."

President Reagan spent Sunday morning telephoning House members to seek support for a budget package he prefers that is similar to the one passed by the Senate. ing of burdens - for focusing fis- by 1985 and said that taxes should

The budget package is sponsored by House Minority Leader Robert programs which confer benefits on H. Michel. Republican of Illinois. middle- and upper-income The Senate budget resolution calls for a \$116-billion deficit for fiscal 1983, which begins Oct. 1.

The Former Secretaries

The former Treasury secretaries, who planned to issue their appeal at a news conference Monday, and their years in office are: W. Michael Blumenthal, 1977 to 1979; William E. Simon, 1974 to 1976; John B. Connally, 1971 and 1972; Henry H. Fowler, 1965 to 1968, and C. Douglas Dillon, 1961 to

They were joined by Peter G. Peterson, secretary of commerce under President Richard M. Nixon and now chairman of the Wall Street investment firm, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc.

Their statement said that fairness is essential and criticized Mr. Reagan for concentrating spending cuts in programs "aimed at the poor," such as Medicaid, welfare, food stamps and legal assistance. "It is now time for a wider shar-

groups," the six said. They did not specify any such programs in their

In what they called a "program for immediate action," the former officials said Congress and the president should slow the growth in nondefense spending to reduce the deficit by \$60 billion in fiscal 1985, the federal spending year that begins Oct. 1, 1984.

"The best place to begin," they said, "is with a one-year freeze in benefits flowing from the large, broad-based entitlement programs - Social Security, Medicare, veterans' benefits, civil-service and mili-tary retirement, and other nondefense subsidies and payments."

Fiscal 1985 Budget

After the freeze, they said, some sort of cap should be placed on how much benefits could rise in fu-

They also called for defense spending that would total \$25 bil-"runaway deficits" can never be lion less than Mr. Reagan wants



W. Michael Blumenthal

be increased by \$60 billion by bounds." Mr. Reagan has asserted that Social Security benefits will not be changed and has been resis-1985. They suggested new taxes on oil and natural-gas consumption and higher taxes on eigarettes and fense program. tobacco, as well as elimination of

some corporate tax benefits. They said that the measures, if undertaken now, would cut the fiscal 1985 deficit by about \$145 billion and lead to a further deficit reduction, through less borrowing and lower interest rates, of \$30 bil-The former secretaries said contained if any portions of the tion's ability to compete in foreign

tant to any reductions in his de-Unless the deficits are reduced. they said, recovery from the reces-

sion will be "feeble and temporary," interest rates will remain "abnormally high," high unem-ployment will be chronic, and investment by businesses will remain low, resulting in little productivity growth that will depress living standards and decrease the na-

could find no evidence of a conspiracy to impede the inquiries. Nearly 200 cases remain under investigation by a branch of the Justice Department, the Office of Spe-

cial Investigations. Congressional investigators are also reviewing new information provided by a former prosecutor in that office, including military documents containing reports of links between U.S. intelligence agencies and Nazis and their East European

collaborators. Episodes described in the documents and other information collected by the former prosecutor, John Loftus, include these cases:

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The govern-ment, confronted with evidence

that important files were tampered

with, has reopened investigations

into a possible cover-up involving suspected Nazi war criminals liv-

The investigations are being conducted by the Justice Depart-

ment and the General Accounting

Office. They concern allegations of

a conspiracy to protect former Na-

zis and collaborators who may

have been smuggled into the Unit-ed States by U.S. intelligence agen-

cies for propaganda operations against the Russians during the

ing in the United States.

1950s

• An Army officer working in intelligence after World War II ac-knowledged baving allowed some applications for U.S. visas in exchange for providing intelligence information.

 Some former Nazis entered the United States through lightly patrolled Canadian and Mexican border crossings, while others were routed through Argentina and other cooperative Latin American

planes, after being listed on the cargo documents as freight. One collaborator accused of

U.S. Reopens Probe of Cover-Up

Of Suspected Nazi War Criminals

killings was identified and barred from emigrating to the United States on five separate occasions by U.S. counterintelligence agents. Yet with the help of other agents, he finally gained entry to the coun-

On May 16, Mr. Loftus said on the CBS News program "60 Min-utes" that hundreds of Nazi collaborators were brought into the country illegally after World War II to form an anti-Soviet spy army. Masterminding the efforts, he said, was a highly secret covert-opera-tions agency close to the State Department called the Office of Policy Coordination. Mr. Loftus, who has written a

Charges that the U.S. authorities mishandled investigations of war book about his findings, is now himself the subject of Justice Decriminals date back at least 10 years, but the General Accounting Office concluded in 1978 that it partment inquiries into his disclosure of possibly confidential material, according to a department of-ficial. Mr. Loftus, who is now in private law practice in Boston, denied releasing any material not properly cleared by intelligence authorities.

"I just provided Congress records they were supposed to get four years ago," he said.

In the reopened government investigations, the Justice Department announced last week that its criminal division was looking into the removal, apparently by the Defense Department, of intelligence information from at least two files in military archives.

The files were checked by the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, as part of its conspiracy inquiry from

South Africa Crew Rescued The Associated Press

WALVIS BAY, South-West Africa — The Soviet fish-processing ship Sergey Kadanchick rescued the crew of the fishing vessel Steyn after the South African craft sank late Friday night, the South African Press Association reported.

early 1977 to May, 1978. They dealt with two Belorussian immigrants who were under Justice Department investigation for atrocities in the Nazi-occupied region of western Russia. The two, Emmanuel Jasink and Franz Kuchel.

'Do Not Disclose'

Mr. Loftus said he discovered the tampering a year later. The General Accounting Office later said it had never seen the material. Mr. Loftus also said he found a note in one of the files: "Do not disclose to GAO until notified to do so." The note was signed only "General Counsel," and the Justice Department investigation is aimed at learning where the directive originated.

Both the Justice and State departments denied last week that they had tried to impede any inves-It looks like we were misled,"

said John Tipton, the General Accounting Office's senior evaluator, who also headed the investigation in 1978. The withholding of the material from him last time, he said. "would lead to the fact that there might be a conspiracy, yes."

Meanwhile, Alan Ryan Jr., director of the Office of Special Investigations, said his staff is investigating 197 people suspected of being war criminals to determine whether they lied about their past to gain entry to the United States or to win citizenship. A total of 548 cases had been investigated by the end of April, and charges have been brought against 26 people. Seven of the 26 are facing deportation and four have died. No one has yet been deported.



Quandary for the Hinckley Jury: Was He Sick or Insane? Studies Show Panels Consider Traditional Morality, Possible Punishment in Reaching Verdicts mental hospital automatically if

By Laura A. Kieman Washington Past Service

morning of March 30, 1981, after a just as deeply into Mr. Hinckley's state of mind and have arrived at hong cross-country bus trip to Washington, D.C., John W. Hinckley Jr. left his room at the Park Central Hotel, went to a "McDonald's restaurant and a

NEWS ANALYSIS

Crown Books store, bought a copy of The Washington Star and read President Reagan's schedule for

took a shower, loaded a .22-caliber vistol with exploding bullets and wrote a letter to actress Jodie Fosasa ins KGB dane: ter saying, "I just cannot wait any longer to impress you."

He put a John Lennon button in

his pocket and took a cab to the Washington Hilton Hotel, where he shot President Reagan; James S. Brady, the presidential press secretary; Timothy J. McCarthy, a Suska, who ask Secret Service agent, and Thomas K. Delahanty, a District of Columbia police officer.

Crazy or Just Sick?

. Depending on whom you bebelieve that smalt! . heve, these were the acts of either a disturbed but coldly calculating ashas been which it sassin or an insane man finally ate of the height driven out of control by bizarre and violent delusions. Was he cra-

Chamerka for se . Zy, or just sick? trial jury a chilling picture of a man consumed by severe mental illness, possessed by an "inner-rage" and tormented by thoughts of murder and suicide as he pur-

fourth week, however, the jury will begin to hear testimony from pros-WASHINGTON - On the ecution experts who have probed sharply different conclusions. They will challenge the degree of Mr. Hinckley's mental illness. They will contend he could have abided by the law, but chose not

nary people will be left with a set of contradictory opinions about a man who has been subjected to hundreds of hours of scrutiny by Back in his room, Mr. Hinckley skilled specialists on the function — and secrets — of the human

> The jurors, through the testimony of three defense experts, already have heard the key questions that the law says could excuse Mr. Hinckley from criminal responsibility on the grounds of legal in-sanity: Did he suffer from a mental disease or defect last year when he wounded Mr. Reagan and three others? As a result of that mental disease or defect, was he unable to abide by the law, or unable to appreciate that his acts were wrong, or both?

So far in the trial, the defense experts have put varying, but equally severe, labels on the mental illness they testified they found in Mr. Hinckley. All the labels relate to deep depression and longstanding schizophrenia, an ex-treme break with reality in which Experts testifying on Mr. Hinck-ley's behalf have given the federal the emotions dry up and the mind

Yet, they say, the very nature of Mr. Hinckley's disease is such that to help them decide, deliberately he still could make his way through life. He could get good monsense notions about criminal monsense notions about criminal for the could get good. for murder and suicide as he purthrough life. He could get good marks on college papers, he could coster.

As the trial moves through its

ey from his parents, he could start his own mail-order business — and he also could go target shooting and make frenzied airplane trips around the country pursuing Miss Foster and stalking candidates for

'Inner Mind' Raged

Mr. Hinckley's rage was trapped in his "inner mind," they said. He was not "a madman dashing about looking like a monkey," said a de-fense psychiatrist, Dr. David Mi-

Indeed, every day the jury sees a rather ordinary young man, wearing a crisp three-piece suit or a navy blue blazer, who shows none of the hizarre behavior that lavmen might expect from a madman.

The only inappropriate thing Mr. Hinckley has done at the trial was to stalk out when he heard Miss Foster - the unattainable, object of his fantasies - say she did not know him.

When the prosecution begins this week to counter Mr. Hinckley's insanity defense, the first witnesses will be not their psychiatric experts but the ordinary people who saw Mr. Hinckley around the time of the shooting, from the chambermaid at the Park Central to the police officers who booked him at headquarters.

When the moment finally arrives for a verdict - still weeks bare-bones formula from the court responsibility to the framework of information provided by the psychiatric specialists.

Studies conducted in Washington have shown that jurors more often than not fail to understand instructions the court gives them in insanity cases and apply traditional ideas about knowing right from wrong that the courts abandoned long ago. Moreover, legal scholars believe that the ultimate question in the jury's mind when they sit down to decide Mr. Hinckley's case likely will be the consequences of their verdict.

William E. Simon

At the close of the trial, it is expected that Judge Barrington D. Parker will tell the jurors that Mr. Hinckley will be confined to a

they find him not guilty by reason of insanity. They also will be told. however, that if that happens there will be a hearing within 50 days to determine if Mr. Hinckley is entitled to release because he is no longer a danger to himself or others because of mental illness. If they find him guilty, he most likely would be sentenced to pris-

011. through, will be the question for the jury: Should Mr. Hinckley be in the hospital or in jail for what

• Others arrived on cargo





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Shamir Warns of Sharp Response To Any PLO Attacks on Israelis

From Agency Dispatches
JERUSALEM --- Foreign Minister Yitchak Shamir told a senior diplomat Monday that Israel would react sharply to any Pales-tinian attack against Israel or Isaelis abroad.

The warning was conveyed to Morris Draper, a top State Department official in Mideast affairs, during a 90-minute meeting on the interpretation of a U.S.-arranged truce between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.
The meeting with Mr. Draper came a day after Prime Minister in South-West Har

Menachem Begin appealed to President Reagan to honor a comthat the Rapid Is mitment to Israel's security and not sell sophisticated U.S. weap-

Israeli officials quoted Mr. Shamir as saying that Israel would like to see a continuation of the cease-fire with the Palestinians in Lebanon but that "it depends on the behavior" of the PLO. "If the terrorists continue to at-

tack us and attempt further acts of terrorism on Israel from Lebanon or from any place, or in any place, we will not sit idle and we will be compelled to react," the officials quoted Mr. Shamir as saying.

Spanish Officer **Ejected** in Trial

partment MADRID - The Civil Guard officer who stormed the Spanish parliament 15 months ago in an unsuccessful coup was expelled from the last day of his trial Mon-

> Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, one of a group of 32 officers and one civilian on trial for their parts in the abortive coup last year, said in his final statement that he dospised "a large part of the military leadership for their cowardice" and was order removed by the presiding judge.

The prosecutor has asked for maximum 30-year sentences for Col. Tejero, for Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, who ordered tanks onto the streets of Valencia on the night of the coup attempt, and for Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, who was then deputy army chief of staff, and for lesser sentences for the others. The judges have until June 3 to hand down

Mr. Draper replied that it was clear from his talks in the Arab countries that Israel's position was "well understood," the Israelis re-

The cease-fire with the Lebanese-based guerrillas was arranged last July by the United States and has nearly collapsed several times. The most serious threat of collapse came this month when Israeli planes attacked Palestinian bases in Lebanon and guerrillas shelled Israeli border settlements.

The Israeli officials reported a continuing discrepancy between the U.S. and Israeli views of the truce. U.S. officials see the agreement as applying only to actions originating from Lebanon against any Israeli border. The Israelis say that any attack on Israelis any-where will be considered a provo-

The PLO contends that the agreement gives it a free hand to operate against Israel except from across the Lebanese frontier.
The officials said Mr. Shamir urged the United States to try to bring Jordan, Saudi Arabia and

Egyptian-Israeli peace process as the best method of building Mideast stability. Mr. Begin said Sunday in a speech to European fund-raisers that Jordan would ultimately use

other Arab countries into the

the sophisticated U.S. weapons against Israel. The prime minister said U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's characterization of Jordan as "squeezed" between a hostile Syria and Iran - and in need of U.S. military hardware to deal with the threat - was "an at-

tempt to mislead public opinion." Meanwhile, in Beit Shemesh, a town 10 miles (16 kilometers) west of Jerusalem, experts dismantled a bomb found in the local shopping center, police said.

2 Nations Cut Zaire Ties

ABU DHABI (Reuters) - The United Arab Emirates and Kuwait Monday severed diplomatic ties with Zaire because it has resumed relations with Israel, according to

official statements. Kuwait also broke off relations with Costa Rica for shifting its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the Kuwait Foreign Ministry state-

The action against Zaire follows similar moves by Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Libya and Bangladesh and a call by Iraq for oil-producing countries to consider halting aid to

On May 15, Zaire became the first country to breach an African boycott of Israel imposed at the re-quest of the Arabs after the 1973 Àrab-Israeli war..

ISTANBUL (AP) — Turkey's head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, on Monday accused Israel of taking an "aggressive attitude" and called for an Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem.

"Turkey is convinced that a just solution in the Middle East can only be achieved with the withonly be achieved with the wind-drawal of Israel from all occupied lands including Jerusalem," Gen. Evren said. "We deplore the in-transigent and aggressive attitude

South Africa Crew Rescued

The Associated Press
WALVIS BAY, South-West Africa — The Soviet fish-processing ship Sergey Kadanchick rescued the crew of the fishing vessel Steyn after the South African craft sank late Friday night, the South Afri-can Press Association reported.



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diamantexport

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS - In marking the first anniversary of President Francois Mitterrand's accession to power. France had a choice between two dates - May 10, when he was elected, and May 21, when he took

It was a choice, in a way, between the idea and the reality. Without much hesitation, both Mr. Mitterrand's supporters and his opponents — those who saw the occasion as a celebration and those who saw it as a wake — chose May 10 and the idea.

One year into what the headlines choose to call Socialist France (without the headlines it would be hard to recognize it as such) the French find it easier to summon up emotion about the idea than the reality. What has actually happened has fallen short of two opposite sets of expectations.

The Socialists, having spotted the new day, are still waiting for the sun actually to come up. The opposition, having adopted Louis XV's notion of "Après moi, le deluge," is still waiting for rain.

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The country as a whole remains largely indecipherable. A poll last week in the intransigently antigovernment paper Le Quotidien found that, over the last month, the percentage of French tending simism about the future rose from 71 percent to 77 percent. On



In the United States this would be, at the least, a paradox. In France, it may be odd, but it has its explanations. One may have to do with historical memory.

ter to expect the good life to be, necessarily, its due. In the short

right of the nation to be successful and happy.

At the time of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's defeat last year and now again, during the anniversary meditations, a good deal of atten-tion has been focused not so much on achievements and failures, as on the vaguer notion of congruence between a president and his

> As far as the achievements and failures go, the material condition of France has not changed greatly. If unemployment is now 2 million instead of 1.6 million, the rate of increase has slowed. Inflation, at 14 percent, is roughly the same. The franc is weaker, on the other hand, there has been a very slight

percent to 64 percent.

ing by four points as well.

The rosy perspective about the leadership extended to include Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and

his Cabinet. And it spilled over to

the opposition leaders, who man-

aged to increase their approval rat-

Is it possible that the truest rep-

resentative of the French spirit is

Dr. Pangloss, after all? And yet

people do not think things are get-

ting better and better but worse and worse. Why then is this not

reflected by a rejection of its politi-

Like other countries in Europe,

France has seen too much of disas-

picking-up of business activity.

As for congruence, there was a great deal of talk before last year's election about the irritating effect of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's style authoritarian, vaguely self-indulgent, very distant and at the same time, very conspicuous. Mr. Mit-terrand's manner, though self-assured and often aloof, at least

looks more modest. More important, unlike his predecessor, he does engage with those he talks to. There is a voracious curiosity under the diffidence and no quality is more ap-pealing to the public or harder to fake. Of course, there is more to

his approval rating than his per-The message of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, after a quarter century

the other hand, the percentage of of the Gaullist legacy was: This those expressing confidence in has been good for you, will be good for you and in any case, is President Mitterrand rose from 56 the way things are going to be. Mr.

> **NEWS ANALYSIS** Mitterrand, on the other hand, offered a whole rainbow of change. While his program remains something of a rainbow, the French are giving him credit for trying and for meaning what he says.

It is hard to predict the lasting effect of what has been done.

One of the most interesting questions, perhaps, is what changes will take place in the left and right as a result of the former's holding power and the latter's lacking it. Although some Socialist voices are as clamorous as ever, the party leadership has become cautious to the point of embarrassing itself. The evidence of the last year

does not indicate, as some have predicted, that continued economic difficulty will cause a radicalization of policies.

On the right, there are a number of tendencies. A few politicians seem bent on crying havoc. On the other hand, Jacques Chirac, who at the moment holds the most influence in the opposition, has made conciliatory gestures toward Mr. particularly large in French poli-Mitterrand while strongly criticizing its, on both sides.

Giscard d'Estaing, apparently, though he has not been active enough to allow a reading -seems determined to accept the change decided on by the voters and to make the system work.

It remains to be seen what the pressures of the coming years will do to the fund of tolerance, never

Swedish Peace Institute Has Image Problem

Questions Raised on Agency's Objectivity in Monitoring World Arms cially it is often cited by groups Cruise missiles if the Soviet Union for endangering Norwegian securi-

By John Vinocur New York Times Service STOCKHOLM - The last 12 months have been difficult ones for the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, an organization whose stated goal has been to provide independent analysis of armaments and the global balance of power.

run, at any rate, hardship or its The idea that the organization is objective has been undercut by the prospect is not necessarily seen as the handiwork of a government arrest and conviction of a staff that has botched the God-given member for illegally gathering in-telligence in Norway and Sweden, by accusations from a former researcher that her work on Soviet military bases was censored by the institute's Czechoslovak consultant and by expressions of concern here that the institute is interested mainly in North Atlantic Treaty Organization activities and little

> The institute founded in 1966. is financed by the Swedish govern-ment. Its six-member board of governors is made up of a Swedish chairman and members from West Germany, Norway, Finland, East Germany and Yugoslavia.

The institute's director, Frank Blackaby, says its difficulties have created "a serious image problem." They come at a time when the institute has begun to play a growing intermediate range nuclear missiles by having NATO agree to forbalance — in West Germany espego deployment of Pershing-2 or and a fine by a Norwegian court

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR - In less

than one month as a legislative body, El Salvador's rightist-con-

body, El Salvador's rightist-con-trolled Constituent Assembly has effectively repealed or blocked the

country's land redistribution ef-

enacted legislation that annulled

the previous government's plan to

make peasant cooperatives out of

about 1,700 of the country's large

In his Sunday homily, the acting archbishop of San Salvador, Artu-

ro Rivera Damas, said that the leg-

slators had wanted to repeal the

land-to-the-tiller law. He called the

to leave open the possibility of

North American aid which is con-

ditioned on the reforms not being

Hailed as 'Unprecedented'

Recently hailed as "unprece-

dented" by President Reagan and the "most revolutionary land re-form in Latin American history"

by U.S. Ambassador Deane R.

Hinton, El Salvador's land redistri-

bution program was begun two years ago in a blunt effort to woo

peasants from the leftist-led revo-

Before the enactment of the

agrarian program in early 1980, fewer than 2 percent of the popula-tion controlled more than half the

(500 hectares) were expropriated,

with compensation, and converted

to peasant cooperatives. Phase II,

announced but never implement-ed, provided for similar expropria-

tion and conversion of farms larg-

er than 247 acres.
And Phase III, which is known

as the land-to-the-tiller law,

decreed that peasants could buy up to 17 acres of the land they had been working as tenant farmers or

Phases II and III have been af-

About 85 percent of the peasant

families who were to benefit from

the agrarian program as originally announced live or work on the

Phase II and III properties.

fected by the assembly's actions.

sharecroppers.

nation's fertile farm land. Under Phase I of the program all farms larger than 1,235 acres

uspension a "political maneuver

law for one crop year.

fort.

tation of the bulk of the

campaigning against nuclear weap-ons. It is also trying to reach a wider world audience with the publication next month for the first time of a paperback version of its yearbook of armament statistics and commentary.

From its inception, the institute has tried to assess weapon issues independently in an effort to give individuals and governments out-side the main East-West blocs a nonaligned source of judgment. In the process, it has produced a number of widely praised studies.

But its critics say the institute is developing a one-sidedness in its approach

In the 1981 yearbook, for instance, the first chapter, dealing with world military expenditure, says the United States makes "cavalier use" of "essentially erroneous figures" for drawing comparisons with the Soviet Union. The same chapter touches on the East bloc with a single paragraph that says, "There is very little hard fac-tual information about military matters in the public domain."

The 1982 yearbook will recommend that the Soviet Union and NATO resolve their dispute over

In First Month, Salvador Assembly

Acts Against Land Reform Efforts

acted against Phase II when it

repealed a law enacted by the pre-

vious government that permitted

pected because it did not have the

support of the Reagan administra-tion. Most of the Phase II proper-ties are owned by people that "constitute a considerable element

of the country's political power

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service
PEKING — The Chinese government has cited the sensitive

subject of state secrets in explain-

ing the prison term imposed on a

newspaper editor here who leaked details of a Communist Party ses-

sion last summer to a foreign jour-

Li Guangyi, who was editor of

the biweekly China Finance and

Trade Journal, was convicted in February of "betraying state secrets" to a foreigner and was

entenced to five years in prison.

The foreigner was not named, but

two sources here said they under-

stood that he was a Japanese jour-

clude disclosing the time, place and agenda of the last full party

session at which Hua Guofeng was

removed as chairman and replaced

by Hu Yaobang.

Mr. Li, 64, was also charged with revealing the contents of documents submitted at the session.

These would have included a criti-

cal assessment of Mao that was

afterward promulgated as party

The People's Daily, the party

newspaper, reported the case after

Mr. Li's appeal was rejected in late March. The newspaper also

warned that spies were at work in

not learn from Mr. Li's experience

Mr. Li's crimes were said to in-

structure," according to a study for ed.

The demise of Phase II was ex-

expropriations.

analyst and a lawyer, the assembly the U.S. Agency for International

Development.

more of a shock.

cuts its present total of SS-20s in half, Mr. Blackaby said in an inter-

This argument, as presented by Mr. Blackaby, disregards NATO's "zero solution" — no deployment of new Western missiles in exchange for a dismantling of all the SS-20s - and dismisses the Western contention that the modernized SS-20s increase the Russians ability to exert political pressure on Western Europe.

"I suppose no one would have been giving the institute's makeup all that close a look if it hadn't been for the incidents," said Carl Bildt, member of the Swedish Parliament's Foreign Affairs Commis-sion from the Moderate Party, a conservative group. "But they seem symptomatic of the insti-tute's mood, what I say is its obsession with the details of Western weapons combined with its inability or unwillingness to see what's going on on the other side."

The situation led to a series of articles in Swedish newspapers involving Owen R. Wilkes, a New Zealander hired by the institute for a research project on military bases worldwide.

But the action against the peas-

ants who would benefit from the

land-to-the-tiller program was

Although technically the land-

to-the-tiller law has only been sus-

pended for one crop year, which for sugar cane will be four calen-

dar years, there is considerable

doubt that it will ever be reactivat-

Of Journalist, Defines State Secrets

punishment of Mr. Li as a new

round in the government's efforts to stop Chinese from talking to

them. The tactic seemed to work,

as more than a few Chinese offi-

cials began avoiding phone calls and dodging lunch invitations or

requests for chats.
Still, the publicity has been awkward enough that Peking Review,

a weekly magazine that the govern-ment circulates abroad in five lan-

guages, devoted a full page in its

latest issue to explaining why the

editor was imprisoned. In the pro-cess, it offered what may be the

most candid definition yet given

outsiders of what constitutes a

readers that the Communist Party

was China's ruling political party, said, "Before they are made public,

all of the party's private activities

ticle 186 of China's 1980 criminal

code. It says that "any state func-

tionary who betrays an important

secret of the state in violation of

state security regulations, to a serious degree, shall be sentenced to

imprisonment for not more than

Mr. Li was convicted under Ar-

The article, after reminding

state secret in China.

ty. He had been arrested for gathering material on electronic surveillance installations there.

Two months later, as an employee of the Stockholm institute, Mr. Wilkes was arrested in Sweden on charges of illegally collecting infor-mation on Sweden's air defense network. He was subsequently given a six-month prison sentence by a Stockholm court and ordered expelled from Sweden. Both the Norwegian and Swedish convic-

tions are under appeal. Mr. Wilkes has given a number of interviews to the Swedish press. In one, the country's largest newspaper, Expressen, asked him if he s pro-Soviet. "No, I don't think "he replied. "But I could think of myself as going along with the idea of being anti-American."

Contract Not Renewed

Mr. Blackaby has said that the charges against Mr. Wilkes had nothing to do with his research at the institute. His contract was not renewed when it ran out in Janu-

Another unrenewed contract, in-volving Maria Lunderius, Mr. Wilkes's research assistant, has made for more problems. She said her work on Warsaw Pact bases had been halted essentially as a re-sult of the efforts of a full-time consultant to the institute. Theodor Nemec, whom Mr. Blackaby described as a member of the Czechoslovak National Academy. Other newspaper accounts, including one appearing in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the leading Swiss daily, said Mr. Nemec was in regular contact in Stockholm with an

employee at the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Blackaby's reply was: "I
don't care who Mr. Nemec has
lunch with. The whole story is total rubbish. He's a singularly uninfluential person around here. He acknowledged, however, that

there was no set date for completion of the report on both Soviet

and Western bases. Mr. Blackaby defines the institute's operating philosophy as a "plague on both your houses. East and West."

deprivation of political rights."

While Peking Review insisted that Mr. Li was not punished for

talking to foreigners, the article

followed a recent circular that has

pulsory political study sessions

cautioning them against fraterniz-

ing with "foreign guests."

In March, Wang Renzhong, who was replaced recently as director

of the party's propaganda depart-

ment, charged that some foreigners living in China were spies. Mr. Wang, writing in the ideological journal Red Flag, said that not all

foreigners were trying to subvert Chinese but added that "it would

be naive to believe that some of

those who have sneaked in are not

taboos like military matters to un-

State secrets range from obvious

Publications such as People's

Liberation Army Daily and a few economic journals are prohibited

reading for foreigners. State

secrets seem to include just about

anything that the government and

been read to Chinese at their com-

BIALYSTOK, Poland - The tall, gray-haired and bearded man

stood erect as he addressed the Catholic primate of Poland seated on a throne before him in a church that was bursting with people, but his jaws trembled and his hands shook as he read the text he had Michal Pietkiewicz, the deputy

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

chairman of the regional organization of the formerly free Solidarity trade union, had just been released from internment because of ill health, and he was making his first public speech Saturday since the days before the martial law was declared Dec. 13.

"In these very difficult months of this year's winter and spring, when we working people were deprived of what we had loved and strength, we are listening with the greatest attention to the voice of the primate of Poland," said Mr. Pietkiewicz, an agricultural machinery technician, as Archbishop Jozef Glemp of Warsaw listened farms. Last Thursday, the assembly suspended the land-to-the-tiller China, in Explaining Imprisonment

earnestly and the large congregation strained to hear.

"This voice has unequivocally expressed itself on the side of the nation and demanded the rights that are due to this nation and speaks against all the evil acts and against all those who trample the rights of man. Mr. Pietkiewicz continued, his voice gaining

strength. Solidarity Button

He wore a Solidarity button on the lapel of his dark suit, as did two younger men who accompa-nied him. He gave thanks to the primate, who had traveled here to elebrate Mass Saturday morning. He thanked the church for its help to those "most painfully afflicted, those in prison, in internment and expelled from their places of

Local sources reported that arrests had resumed here this month. after demonstrations May 1, 3 and 13. similar to those in other towns in Poland. About 100 have been arrested in consequence, many have been dismissed from their published agricultural statistics or jobs and more detained for inter-regional disasters.

Until this month, people in this eastern town of 200,000 people took strolls down the main street at 7:30 in the evening to demonstrate their disbelief in the main television news program, which goes on at that hour. They have stopped now, the sources said, be-cause fear of police action has

The Catholic Church has been a mainstay for the Solidarity followers, the sources said. But the situation here is less favorable than in other cities because the proximity of the White Russian border has placed a substantial Russian Orthodox minority loyal to all regimes in this city, which was also.

until 1939, a major center of les ish life.

President François Mitterrand was welcomed by a girlin the

lvory Coast wearing a blouse with portraits of his wife Dan

ielle, and the country's president, Félix Houphouet-Beten

Polish Primate Hears

Ex-Prisoner's Thanks

Archbishop Glemp, who had not been due to speak because Archbishop Hearyk Gulbinowicz of Worclaw preached the sermon rose from his throne at the side of the altar after the blessing that ended the Mass and strode to the raised pulpit without notes, clearly not to let Mr. Pietkewicz's work

'I do not know if at any time in our history we have been so strongly united and so strong in spirit as we are now, although we are living through a period of pain, conflict, failure and crisis," said the primate, who will be elevated as a cardinal at the next Variesa consistory and already wears a car-

dinal's red. Archbishop Glemp could offer no other prescription but prayer. He cautioned against hunger strikes and young people who make their mothers suffer because they go out into the street when it is not certain they will return safe, ly. The primate was clearly allowing to a hunger strike among in-terned leaders of Solidarity and re-

cent demonstrations by youths. "Love will overcome every-The primate came to this town 125 miles northeast of Warsaw for

the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Vilna Seminary, which was moved here in 1939, after the Germans occupying Poland gave the disputed city to Lithuania. A year later, Lithuania vas annexed by the Soviet Union, but feeling is strong in Poland that the city, called Wilno here, Vilna in Russian and Vilnius in Lithuanian, remains Polish.

Outspoken Sermon In an unusually outspoken sermon on a subject considered of ut-most delicacy in Poland, Archbish-op Glubinowicz emphasized the estern rather than Russian char-

acter of Vilnius. He called the city and its ancient seminary a center of Western European knowledge and "a bastion of Latin culture that until this day bravely repulses all powers of darkness.

Without mentioning its annexa-tion by the Soviet Union and plac-ing the city entirely in the course of Polish history, the prelate said the seminary had always taught its students to be close to the people and they had done so, going "to-gether with their people into the taiga of Siberia" and "the concentration camps of Nazi Germany

and the Stalinist camps." Much of Bialystok was in and around church Saurday, but the primate's coming also showed how much of normal life has returned after nearly six months of martial law. Ice cream lines were long, and the main cafe, situated in what was once the ghetto, offered not much more free space than did the

Jakarta Officials Deny Rejecting U.S. Envoy Peking's foreign community. It said that those Chinese who did

"themselves might possibly em-bark upon the criminal path." JAKARTA - The Indonesian Some foreign journalists and Foreign ministry denied Monday But as explained by an agrarian diplomats here saw the cautionary that it had rejected the appointment of Morton L Abramowitz as U.S. ambassador to Jakarta.

"The American government has submitted a name for approval," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. We were considering the application. That is normal procedure. It seems that now the American government will submit another пате"

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said in Washington Thursday, "I do regret to state that the government of Indonesia did not act on our request for agreement" to the appointment of Mr. Abra-Mr. Abramowitz, 49, a senior

diplomat whose last post was ambassador in Bangkok, was nominated to replace Ambassador Edward E Masters, who left six months ago. Mr. Abramowitz is regarded by many officials in Southeast Asia as highly knowledgeable on regional matters. Indonesian officials strongly de-

nied that the government, which received the nomination nearly five months ago, delayed action on Mr. Abramowitz's appointment because he his Jewish. Indonesia is predominantly Moslem.

But the government-controlled news agency Antara carried a story Saturday with the headline, "indonesia rejects U.S. Jewish diplo-



Morton I. Abramowitz

mat." The story did not mention his religion.

In private, some Indonesian officials suggested the withdrawal of Mr. Abramowitz's name reflected more opposition to the nomination in Washington than in Jakarta. "He is known to be a liberal and quite outspoken," an Indonesian official said. "He must not have only friends in Washington and it is convenient to blame Jakarta in

Manila Urges Sanctions Against South Africa MANII.A — Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo called Monday for comprehensive global constitutions which could involve the entire world by further strengthening the

change in its racial segregation

"Global sanctions must be imposed on a comprehensive and mandatory basis because there is no other way in which South Africa can be brought to its senses." Mr. Romulo said at the start of a three-day Asian regional conference on action against South Africa's policy of apartheid.

He told delegates that South Africa "has resisted friendly persuasion, brushed aside admonitions, and blatantly ignored condemna-tion by the United Nations."

The foreign minister said hope for peaceful change in South Africa was illusory because "successive Pretoria governments have created new and more oppressive institutions in order to solidify the system of apartheid."

South Africa is bound to open

comprehensive global sanctions very structure of apartheid which against South Africa to force a we seek to dismantle," he said. Obstacles for Blacks

GENEVA (AP) - South Africa's black workers continue to face flagrant inequalities compared to whites, the head of the International Labor Organization said in a report about a recent increase in strikes by blacks.

The report, by the director-gen-eral, Francis Blanchard, said that government control over unions offsets legislation passed last year giving blacks the right to join unions of their choice.

Only whites had access to some fields of employment, the report said, and training programs for blacks continued to lag far behind those for whites. In 1980, the government spent about eight times more to educate a white child that it did for a black child, the report

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ONDON - It is a rare piece of silent film. The actor playing the professor looks vague-ly familiar, but the moustache is full and drooping. He is wearing a mp hat and long coat instead of a bouler and a tiny jacket.

a bowler and a tiny jacket.

Sun the statics are pure Charlie Charlies. The impecuations professor and his traveling flea circus are spending the night in a flophouse. The fleas are restless. They will are stay in their box. Soon the man in the next bed starts scratching.

Prof. Charlin notices. He leaps out at bed, counts the varmints, looked through his neighbor's head, finds one and puts it back.

looks through his neighbor's head, finds one and puts it back in the box. Chaplin returns to bed accidentally kicking over the how Immediately everyone in the room starts scratching. Again the professor jumps up. This time be takes out his whip and orders the fleas to come back.

All but one obey. The disobedient eives a lecture, then meekly returns home There is peace now - until a dog wanders by. It sticks its nose into the box and immediately runs off, scratching madly. In due

course, the professor notices his flea box is empty and chases after the dog. Curtai

Film Never Released

elix Houpboort

1939, а шајог 🗪 :

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"The Professor" is a two-reel film that has languished in Char-lie Chaplin's British film vault for more than 60 years. It was never released, and its existence was unknown until film historian Kevin Brownlow and producer David Gill of Thames Television uncovered a mother lode of Chaplin material several years ago. The men are now putting together a documentary, "The Unknown documentary, "The Unknown Chaplin," to be aired in Britain and the United States next year.

Film historians are like detectives. They search out long-for-gotten bits of celluloid and are delighted when they can find even a few feet. The Chaplin vault is a

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, France - "The ab-

are too dangerous to permit the kixury of sentimentalism or tears,"

remarks Lindsay Anderson in ex-

plaining the approach of his new

film, "Britannia Hospital," in com-

A dizzying lurid cartoon of the

happenings in a London clinic

where most of the staff has gone

tween corrosive satire and outright

buriesque. Its slapstick moments bag their game, but the static-rid-den message of its ironic conclu-

sion misses the mark. With Swif-

tian fury it opens fire on the cur-

rent ways of English life: the implacable social barriers, the title-

hunting of leftist Labor leaders,

the ferocious protest demonstra-

tions organized by scarcely true-

blue Britons, the dubious marvels

of medical progress, the unbending

snobbery of the establishment, the

sloppiness of conduct, the decay of

ings of the same few to maintain

order on the wobbling ship of

Leonard Rossiter as the shrewd

hospital administrator and

ous research professor merit acting laurels. Although spluttering with red-faced indignation that weakens

its argument, the film is the most

original and entertaining motion

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ung car or the upper level of the

much as they liked, calling on 24-

hour room service or visiting the wood-paneled "Sutherland Falls"

"Silver Crescent" domed car that once ran with the California Zeph-

"Hammett" by Wim Wenders

nicture contesting.

am Crowden as the supercili-

pline and the desperate striv-

petition at Cannes...

utlanal Herald Tribune

surdities of human behavior

"When we started looking," said Brownlow, the author of "The Parade's Gone By," about the silent film era, "we had heard that Chaplin had destroyed everything." He added: "Two-thirds of all silent films have been lost by carclessness, deliberate destruction or chemical decomposition. I've been told there was a California tax on film negatives stored by companies. The tax was so high it was as much as the budget of the film. So, as for keeping out-takes, they didn't. I understand lots of silents were dumped in the sea at San Pedro. The water is pretty deep there."
The 43-year-old Brownlow is

not a man easily discouraged. Largely because of his tenacity, plus money from director Francis Ford Coppola, Abel Gance's 1926 silent classic "Napoleon" was recently almost restored to its original length.

Missing 8,000 Feet

"I saw two reels of 'Napoleon' back in 1954," Brownlow said. At that time there was a 15,000foot version. Crucial scenes and the titles were missing, but it was being billed as the definitive 'Napoleon.' Brownlow spent years tracking down and reincorporating most of the missing 8,000 feet.

Locating Charlie Chaplin film was a different kind of challenge. Six years ago, Brownlow joined Gill of Thames Television to make a 13-part documentary entitied "Hollywood." One of the episodes was to be devoted to four great silent comedians: Charlie Chaplin, Harry Langdon, Harold

Lloyd and Buster Keaton.
"One of the problems we were faced with," Gill recalled recent-"was getting Chaplin material. All of his later films were tied under copyright license, which pre-vented us from having access to them. We'd heard so many times how paranoid Chaplin was about people stealing his ideas and gags. We'd been told he burned every-thing after production. In desperation we finally wrote to

porates him in a silly, B-picture

Werner Herzog's "Fitzcarraido"

has a curious premise, presenting an enlightened eccentric who

an enigniesed eccentric who wants to build opera houses in the Brazilian jungles in 1900 so that Caruso can sing to the Indians. To finance this unlikely scheme, he

undertakes an Amazon journey aboard a steamship that is trans-

aid of the obliging natives, first suspected of being hostile, to gain possession of an unclaimed rub-

ber-growing region. The protagon-ist, played by Klaus Kinski, is far

more interesting than the intermin-able hanling of the ship over mud-dy land, but the accent is on the

engineering feat rather than on the

Let Jean-Luc Godard sum up

the theme of his new film, "Pas-

sion," an entry in the Cannes com-

petition: "Two shepherds long for reality," he writes. "Only a dog is needed for them to make circles

around everybody. Once the dog is

found, the pleasure of barking and the sadness of being at bay are still

missing." More barking and less recording of irritating noises — the

swish of autos on wet pavement,

the hideous din of every sort of noisy machinery, the heroine who

stutters and pipes idiotically on a

harmonica — would be appreciat-

most part in gibberish, but "bour-geois culture" has been brought in

to occasionally relieve the agony.

There is background music by Mozart, Ravel, Beethoven and Faure,

and classic canvases are repro-

duced in a movie studio in the

Mille. In the more intelligible

sequences one learns that the

dramatis personae are much con-cerned about the state of Poland,

and at the end they drive off ap-parently to enlist in the Solidarity

Michelangelo Antonioni's

"Identification of a Woman" has the air of being an anthology of the director's previous works: the

lost-in-the-fog scene from "L'Av-ventura," the blazing sun from "Red Desert" and the enigmatic

pause and mysterious eroticism of

the others. The script as usual is as

hollow as a rain barrel and the

secrets of its strange romance re-main veiled. Antonioni has a mas-

dividual style, but he is in need of an author. His investigations of

nnion movement.

artwork" manner of Cecil B. De

The characters converse for the

pastiche of his fiction.



Chaplin in 1918.

Chaplin himself and his business manager, Rachel Ford.

"She took pity on us and said she'd do what she could to help. She thought she could make snip-pets available to us when she was next in London and could get to the Chaplin vault, where all the material was held." The men did not expect much.

"For our 'Hollywood' series, Miss Ford allowed us access to sequences that recorded visitors Chaplin's studio," Brownlow said. "By then we realized there was considerably more material there, but we weren't allowed to use it. "When the 'Hollywood' series was over and Chaplin had died [in 1977], we approached Miss Ford and suggested doing a program on how Chaplin had worked. Lady Chaplin liked what we'd done on 'Hollywood' and gave us her blessing, plus all the support we could wish for."

Brownlow and Gill set up a copartnership arrangement with Lady Chaplin that gave them exclusive use of all the unpublished

hints by its title and its publicity at a biography of the late detective-story author, but instead it incor-

Kleist, for example. As it is, he op-

erates in a vacuum.

Jerzy Skolimowski's "Moonlighting" is of more substance, tell-

ing of a band of Polish workers

sent to labor in London where they

can earn in a month more than

they earn in Warsaw in a year. Its

action takes place in December, 1981, when martial law was de-

the Italian brothers Taviani, is a

lengthy, detailed but uninspired

acount of a colony of Tuscan peas-

ants who in the summer of 1944

disobey German orders to remain in their territory and set out to

seek liberation from Nazi tyranny.

Its comic touches are limited to a

clared in Poland.

find him.

sideration.

of the 1960s.

lescent male prostitutes become in-volved in the case of one of their tribe who has died from an over-

dose of drugs. Morrissey, an inven-tive director, broadens the bleak

room in which most of the drama transpires by the use of a divided

screen, and there is a powerful characterization by Mark Keyloun as a fast-spoken hustler and anoth-

er by Orson Bean as a prospective

On the lighter side, its title not-

withstanding is "The Last Horror Film," shot in Cannes during the 1981 festival by David Winters, a

spoof of the hair-raisers with the local hotels as the scenes of its

years. It will form the basis of their documentary "The Unknown Chaplin."

The men have not yet made public a vault inventory, but they say that there is "lots of private footage plus sequences and out-takes of Chaplin's feature films up until about 1930. Chaplin did remin the film he owned — from the days when he had his own stu-dio — and Lady Chaplin has had it preserved on safety film stock.

"Chaplin was a shrewd busi-nessman, but in making his films he lavished his time and film stock. Through the material we found in the vault we'll be able to show him working his ideas out in front of a camera. We found variations of familiar scenes plus en-tirely new scenes and different characters.
"There's virtually no one

around now to talk about those days, but luckily Chaplin worked it all out and rehearsed on camera. We discovered stuff he threw away that others would have died to do. We have an eight-minute sequence from 'City Lights' that exquisite. Chaplin took it out because it was too long and it un-balanced the movie. We've also found pieces of film that totally bewilder us - like the two-reel 'Professor.' When was it shot? And why? Was this the original idea for "The Circus"?"

Brownlow and Gill showed
"The Professor" at the Telluride
(Colo.) Film Festival last September, hoping to spark someone's memory. They would like to find people who could shed light on that film and on other finds in the

"We want to talk to anyone who worked at Mutual Studios or Chaplin's own studio in any kind of job before 1930," Gill said. "A big problem is that most of the technicians were older than Chaplin, so we're looking for the junior technicians. We want to bear about the ordinary incidents, the routine of the day, what their job was, filming they saw, any-thing that might be of use."

about boredom, at least in relation to the opera's impact. Life may have been boring for Katerina Ismailova (at least until she began her life of crime), but the opera made from her story is anything but boring. In a superb new pro-duction and translation, unveiled 'Britannia Hospital' Is a Standout at Cannes

but in the film market. In the A Certain Regard section is a Danish film of charming sim-plicity, Nils Malmros' "Tree of Knowledge," a gentle comedy about schoolchildren in a Danish

city in the 1950s. H.J. Syberberg's film of "Parsi-(at" was given its premiere in theearly morning bours. It began at 1 . a.m. and concluded at 5:45 a.m. After the deluge of dreadful dialogue that assails the ears of those inspecting movies here, the music of Wagner was a tonic. Syberberg has added nothing of note in photographing the opera.

The Horowitz Piano Experience

By Henry Pleasants International Herald Tribune

ONDON - Vladimir Horowitz's first European appearance in slightly more than 30 years took one back more than a mere three decades.

His appearance last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Festival Hall, in a benefit for the Royal Opera House, displayed the piano play-ing of a bygone age, the age of Pa-derewski, Rachmaninoff, Hofmann, Moiseiwitsch and Cortot, an age when performer and composer were on more or less equal and familiar terms, when the com-poser welcomed the performer as a creative collaborator, and when a pianist superstar traveled, as Horowitz does, with his piano, his tuner, his valet and his cook.

Compared with the playing of even Arthur Rubinstein, who at 95 is Horowitz's senior by 18 years. Horowitz's playing strikes one as conspicuously old-fashioned, and that is precisely what makes it so memorable, an appreciation not shared, to be sure, by many younger critics who, while admir-ing the pianism, look askance at what they regard as the eccentrici-

Superb Rendering

Of 'Lady Macbeth'

At Spoleto U.S.A.

By Joseph McLellan

Washington Post Service
CHARLESTON, S.C. — "This is so boring I could kill

myself," sings the heroine in the first aria of Shostakovich's "Lady Macheth of the Mtsensk District."

She scores 50 percent for accuracy,

which is a bit above the norm for

factual content in soprano arias.

Before the opera is over, she kills

not only herself but her husband, her father-in-law and a rival for

But you should ignore the part

on Saturday night at Gian Carlo

Menorti's Spoleto Festival U.S.A.

in Charleston, S.C., it was clearly

recognizable as one of the great

make the only operatic attraction at this year's festival a production

fully worthy of the work. The new

English translation by Edward Downes, commissioned for this

production, was still being revised in the late stages of rehearsal and

may be revised more before it is

produced again. But at this point it

eloquent - and the cast of young American singers makes about 90 percent of the words intelligible,

which is the final justification of

Mexico:

opera in English.

Menotti has spared no effort to

operas of the 20th century.

the affections of her paramour.

The most distinctive aspect of

Horowitz's playing now is, curi- familiar, even introverted apously, not its technical brilliance, proach, especially in Schumann's although that remains undiminished, but its intimacy -- or is it privacy? — and its delicacy. There he was alone at the piano in the center of an enormous bare stage, before an enormous audience — including Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales - that had paid up to nearly \$100 for a ticket, with television cameras pointed at him from a variety of angles, and he still somehow projected the impression of a man playing for a few friends at home — or even playing for himself.

Provocative Contrast

This sense of intimacy is, of course, essentially a reflection of the artist's sense of intimacy with the composers. It is an intimacy that permits familiarity and en-courages the taking of liberties. It also provides a provocative con-trast to a now fashionable concept of the performer-composer relationship that often seems to have the performer taking the compos-er's dictation from the printed

page.
The program lent itself to this

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INVESTMENT IN TOURISM IN A TOURIST COUNTRY -PORTUGAL-

proach, especially in Schumann's "Scenes From Childhood," Cho-

pin's Ballade in G minor and, most

obviously, Rachmaninoff's Sonata No. 2 in B flat minor, Opus 36, in

a late revision in which the com-

poser had Horowitz as collabora-

tor. It even worked, surprisingly, in the opening six sonatas by Scar-

This was not to be sure the

Scarlatti of today's harpsichordist-

musicologists. Horowitz's use of

the Longo numbering, long since superseded by Ralph Kirkpa-trick's, suggested a blissful igno-rance of what they have been up to

in recent and not so recent years

This Scarlatti was rather an 18th-

century keyboard miniaturist and innovator seen through Russian

Romanticist eyes and played, with compelling affection and delicacy, on a 20th-century Grand piano.

There were standing ovations

and, of course, encores, as there

doubtless will be again this coming

Saturday when Horowitz plays a

second and final program, also in the Royal Festival Hall, and again

choice — of 4:30 p.m.

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little girl who coyly crosses her eyes. I was greeted with applause f claque proportions at its premiere projection. There was appreciative applause, although less embarrass-ingly sustained, for Costa-Gavras' ing," a tale of an American youth lost in the overthrow of the Allende regime in Chile and of his wife's and his parents' quest to 'Shoot the Moon" by Alan Parker, a mawkish soap opera with Albert Finney and Diane Keaton as an out-of-love married couple, was the recipient of some booing. Only star names could have gotter it into the festival for serious con-"Smithereens," the first feature by the American Susan Seidelman. in which a country girl tries her luck in the New York world of rock clubs and tenement lofts, offers nothing new, and it seems an imitation of Shirley Clarke's work Of somewhat similar background is the enormously superior "Forty Dence" by Paul Morrissey, a gruesome glimpse of Manhat-tan's sinister underside where ado-

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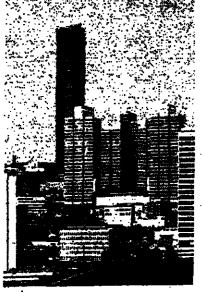
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Le 'International'

It was 15 years ago last weekend that this newspaper appeared for the first time under the name "International Herald Tribune." Before that it was known as the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune and earlier still (since our founding in 1887) as the New York Herald's European edition. To this day we are still "Le New York" to many of our Paris neighbors.

When the New York parent newspaper closed in 1967, however, its publisher, John Hay Whitney, began looking for ways to ensure both the survival and the continuing distinction of the Paris offspring. To this end, he invited first The Washington Post and then The New York Times to join him in its ownership. The Times merged its own international edition into the newly named newspaper, and the new nameplate made its first appearance on May 22, 1967.

Art Buchwald, who began his writing career with this paper in the 1950s, wondered aloud about the new nomenclature. "By the time you've finished pronouncing it, you've missed your plane," he announced. Nonetheless, the name stuck - usually shortened to "the Trib" or "the IHT" - and it soon came to signal a very new era in the life of the paper. For, increasingly, it was the new Trib's internationality that made it unique: the internationality of its news coverage and its editorial outlook, of its printing and distribution network, and above all, the internationality of its readership.
In 1967, the Trib sold about 60,000 copies

a day, most of them to overseas Americans, virtually all in Western Europe with a very high proportion in France. Today most of our readers are not Americans, and no more than 14 percent of them live in any one country. A growing network of satellite printing sites allows the IHT to reach a global audience of more than one-third of a million readers who buy almost 150,000 copies a day in 143 countries.

The same international identity that was proclaimed in our new nameplate 15 years ago has been underscored in yet another way during the past week with the introduction of a new box at the top of Page 1 identifying the IHT as "The Global Newspaper, Edited in Paris, Printed Simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich and Hong Kong." We hope it will help new readers understand more quickly and precisely just what we are and where we come from.

The box is one of several small changes that have recently been made in our graphic appearance, all of them designed to help achieve a more contemporary look while still honoring the traditional elements that have long been part of our identity.

As we think of our traditions on this anniversary, one figure that looms especially large in our memories is that of Jock Whitney, the man whose devotion to the future of this paper led to the 1967 merger, and who served as its chairman until his death in February. "I bought the Herald Tribune," Mr. Whitney once said, "because I believe deeply in the value of articulate, intelligent discussion in our world. I wanted it to be what I always thought it was, a lively companion to a wide circle of friends."

No words could better express our continuing hopes for this newspaper as we mark this anniversary.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A U.S. Tilt to Iran?

The dispute that currently troubles the Middle East most is the one between Iraq and Iran. Iraq invaded 20 months ago, but the Iranian Army and Revolutionary Guards have together virtually liberated its territory. The pressing question now, for the nearby states of the Gulf as for Iraq, is whether the Iranians will keep going when they hit the Iraqi border. Iran is leaving the question open, at least for a while.

The Gulf Arabs would be in a considerably better position to sound the alarm had they not largely accepted Iraq's invasion. At the time, the United States also found reason to lower its voice. It felt, and many agreed, that Iraq's incursion would help loosen Iran's grip on the American hostages, as it did. But now the situation is transformed by the spectacle of a powerful, avenging Iran conducting a foreign policy of shah-like dimensions and carrying a doctrine of revolutionary Islam into the ethnically and socially unstable Guif. To see Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, humbled will not cost many Gulf Arabs sleep. To see Iran's dictator, Ayatollah Khomeini, on the march, will.

The United States has sat tight in this war, making (to Iraq's satisfaction) no distinction between aggressor and victim and hoping that a measure of stability would be restored

by other hands. But now that Iran's forces are so close to the border, Washington is coming under increasing Arab pressure to abandon its stated policy of not taking sides. Egypt, for one, seeing a good post-Sinai opportunity to embrace an Arab cause, would like to pass on U.S. arms to the faltering Iraqis, the more so since Israel (in silent partnership with Egypt's current Arab arch-rival, Syria) is helping to arm Iran. Otherwise, it is argued, the Soviet Union, with arms ties to both sides, may emerge as an arbiter of power in the Gulf.

The United States has solid long-term reason to pursue good relations with Iran as well as with the Gulf Arabs. Getting a policy handle on the war, however, has turned out to be tricky. Earlier, the administration made a dubious gesture of favor for Iraq, still a center of international terrorism, by striking it from the official U.S. list of international terrorists so that Iraq could buy civilian airplanes. More recently, it has started buying Iranian oil for its strategic reserve - an action that is depicted in Washington as strategically neutral but that is seen in the Gulf area as an untimely tilt. Surely there are more effective ways to express U.S. support for the integrity of both countries.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Folly of Binaries

The Reagan administration's plan to manufacture a new type of nerve gas shell is a certain recipe for military debacle, diplomatic humiliation and strategic risk. The Senate, which had a chance to delete the necessary funds, failed to save the administration from its folly by the narrowest of votes.

The new weapons, called binaries, are artillery shells in which two chemicals are mixed during flight to produce nerve gas. The gas is no different from that in the ample existing stockpile of U.S. nerve gas munitions. So why build new ones?

Binary weapons have one advantage, which is not even military: They are less likely to cause an accidental release. But existing shells have an excellent safety record in storage and transport. The Defense Department has contended that they are deteriorating. They are not. Nor are they obsolescent, as has been claimed.

Binary shells have the substantial drawback that their components have to be assembled on the battlefield, a task that takes several minutes. They are far bulkier, meaning fewer could be airlifted to Europe in a crisis. They have not even been field-tested,

because of congressional restrictions. Chemical weapons are ineffective against properly protected troops. Their only military purpose is to force the enemy into protective clothing, thus slowing him up. Civil-

ians, however, are at particular risk. That is why the West Germans will probably forbid binaries to be deployed on their territory. Indeed, the political storm might well prompt demands for the United States to remove its existing nerve gas stockpiles, which would leave none in Europe for swift response to a Soviet attack.

There is no evidence that the Russians bave significantly improved or added to their arsenal of chemical weapons. For the United States to build binaries would risk sparking off a new arms race in a particularly abhorrent field of warfare, for no strategic gain.

The Senate narrowly defeated, 49 to 45. an amendment to delete funds for binaries. But it then accepted, 92 to 0, an amendment that requires that one nonbinary chemical shell be destroyed for every binary round made, thus capping the size of the stockpile, and that no binaries be made for NATO allies except at their specific request.

If the latter amendment succeeds in signaling that the United States intends no expansion of its chemical stockpile, it may undo some of the damage of the Reagan adminis-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Falklands: A Textbook Example

The 1982 Falklands affair will go down in history certainly as an aggression by the Argentinians, but also as a textbook example of what can occur when nations refuse to foresee and act upon the manifest dangers posed by a historical anomaly. Retaining the Falklands will need a military, administrative and financial effort totally out of proportion with British needs and interests. Yet now that the islands have been illegally invaded by Argentina and peaceful attempts to right the wrong have failed, we must liberate and hold them, at least for some time.

-From The Sunday Times (London).

May 25: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Glimpse Into Czar's Mind

PARIS - An editorial in the Herald comments: There is a ring of pathos about the few words that the czar has just addressed to his people. Replying to congratulations from the Council of the Empire on the failure of the recent conspiracy against him, the emperor says, in the fewest possible words, that he regards his own life as of little value in comparison with the prosperity of the nation over which it is his destiny to rule. Coming from a monarch whose grandfather perished at the hands of an assassin, and whose own existence depends on the constant vigilance of his guards, these words give a rare glimpse into the mind of the autocrat whose place very few

men would care to take."

1932: Hitlerite Legislators Seated

BERLIN - Hours before the opening of the new Prussian Diet, elected a month ago, the police threw a cordon around the neighborhood, where crowds lined the streets, eager to witness the birth of the new parliament. Especial interest was evinced in the appearance of the 162 Hitlerite deputies, among whom was the former kaiser's son, Prince August Wilhelm, who thus starts his parliamentary career. The expectations of the crowds swarming the palace were fulfilled as the senior member, Gen. Karl Litzmann, a Hitlerite, took the chair as president. All of the Nazi deputies leapt to their feet and shouted "Hail," raising their arms in a Fascist salute, which Litzmann returned.

The Bomb Has Killed Sense of Citizen Duty

By A. Lawrence Chickering

a perilous threat to democratic institutions - a threat very different, indeed exactly opposite, from that associated with war.

If nuclear weapons make the world too dangerous, they also make it too safe. They have destroyed a fundamental — perhaps the fundamental — sense of citizen obligation to country and have greatly weakened citizen commitments to the national community, including the commitment to provide for the national defense.

These effects become clear from considering the two fundamental ways in which the threat of the bomb has changed any major war immeasurably, and has thereby changed not only the way we think about war, but also the way citizens think about the need to sacrifice for the common defense.

Unthinkable

The first change is that the bomb has made "unlimited war" unthinkable - not only nuclear war, but more important, wars unlimited in the World War II sense. Because of the bomb, all future wars must be "limited," not necessarily in resources needed to wage them, but in Sorel's sense of a social myth, in public perception. Future wars cannot press on to "victory," as in Korea and Vict-nam; they will not be wars at all, but "nonwars," simply undeclared (as in Victnam) or declared to be

only "police actions" (Korea).
The concern to localize, to avoid direct confrontation and possible escalation, rightly guarantees con-tinuing Madison Avenue involveto preserve the nonidentity of all future wars. While opportu-nities to fight and die will exist as before, future nonwars will permit none of the supporting symbolism associated with patriotism and sacrifices for country. Without a draft or universal service, future wars will be fought by "others." In all future conflicts, as in Vietnam, we will insist on having both guns and butter. Without butter, the myth of

the nonwar becomes untenable.

The bomb, which is the ultimate weapon, has changed war in an-other way by eliminating the credi-bility of external threat. So long as we have the ultimate weapon, the reasoning goes, no conflict is possible. Most Americans thus believe that in an important sense the bomb has made national defense obsolete. The attitude is: What can they do to us? How much "over-kill" do we need? This, of course, is the language of opposition to the "arms race," and its truth or falsity does not affect its existential signif-

SAN FRANCISCO — In all of icance. Technology, it is thought, will fight the next war; it will be a gers of nuclear war, almost no at- battle of technicians lurching tention has been given to problems about underground control rooms, related to nuclear peace. Even in frantically pushing buttons. What peace, nuclear weapons may pose part do conventional weapons and conventional defense have in that?

The myth of nonwars will not reduce the resources necessary to wage war. On the contrary, future nonwars, as in Vietnam, will be expensive precisely to keep them "limited." Most importantly, again as in Vietnam, "limited" will tend to mean open-ended, without opportunity for speedy resolution.

These changes combine to weaken critically citizen commitment either to sacrifice for the national defense or to permit U.S. forces to go abroad. The public outcry over possible deployment of U.S. troops to Central America is hard-ly surprising. "Limited" deploy-ments have a way of being pro-tracted and without result. This problem is agitated of course by problem is agitated, of course, by the greatly weakened sense of citizen involvement and contact with the national defense. What person-al contact is possible with nonwars requiring no sacrifice of butter, or those fought by technology?

The bomb has depersonalized war absolutely, and thus has made patriotism related to war irrelevant and impossible. It has also made national defense seem irrelevant. At the deepest level, since the nation state was established to provide for common defense, these trends are undermining a domi-nant motive for love of country and a sense of political obligation

Practical Level

At a more practical level, these effects and others are influencing public attitudes toward defense spending and toward the whole posture of U.S. foreign policy. The trends considered here are obstructing, and will obstruct, efforts by the Reagan administration and future administrations to pursue positive foreign policy objectives, particularly those that require a strong national defense. Yet despite their importance, the implications of the bomb's impact on citizens' attitudes toward their country are ignored by policy-makers at the highest level.

The issues raised by questions of the freeze, deterrence, arms limita-tion and the like are certainly important. But the bomb's effect on citizens' perceived relationship to their society has defined, at the most fundamental level, the most basic issue regarding the present and future of U.S. society.

The writer is executive director of the Institute for Contemporary Studies in San Francisco. He contributed this comment to The Wash-

Conservative Poetry And the National Idea

By George F. Will

W college recruits a hotshot ernment could do it. football coach or a kid who can get But Webster his elbow over a basketball rim, that's news. No one notices when Samuel H. Beer, after a distinguished career at Harvard, be-comes Boston College's first O'Neill Professor of Government. That's O'Neill, as in House

Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill. Tip O'Neill's name has never before been associated with thinking as clear as that that Prof. Beer offered in his inaugural lecture, "The National Idea in American Politics." Beer takes elegant exception to this assertion in President Reagan's inaugural address: "The federal government did not create the states: the states created the federal government."

That proposition was central to the secessionists' argument before the Civil War. Abraham Lincoln argued that the Union created the states as states and produced whatever independence and liberty they have. But what was at issue then was primarily a theory of authority. Today, the issue is a theory of purpose, a guide to the ends for which power should be used.

'Compact Theory'

Reagan asserted the "compact theory" of the Union. Before the Civil War, that was used to justify "nullification" or state "interposition." According to that doctrine, the states, as authors of the federal government, are, individually, the proper judges of when it exceeds its authority. This argument was settled not by argument but by steel. But the essential impulse of the "compact theory" lives in the attitude of many conservatives toward the federal government.

The United States' challenge always has been to refute the theory that democracy is unsuited to a large society because the central government, which should express national interests, will be dominated by parochial interests.

That problem did not preoccupy Thomas Jefferson, because he envisioned a homogenous, generally agricultural society, rather than the complicated commercial society Alexander Hamilton envisioned. But Hamilton lacked the poetry to express the romantic element essential to any potent con-cept of a nation. Lincoln had the poetry; so did Daniel Webster.

Defending the "national idea" in 1830. Webster cited the Delaware breakwater, an artificial har-bor that the federal government was constructing near the mouth of Delaware Bay. He argued that none of the neighboring states would have built it because it was

not for the sole benefit of any one

WASHINGTON — When a of them, so only the federal gov-But Webster - like Lincoln,

and like another romantic nationalist, Edmund Burke -- was unsatistied merely with economic arguments for the central government's central role in American life. He urged a more organic concept of the nation - just as Burke had urged Britons to think of the nation as something more than a partnership agreement in trade, and just as Lincoln was to speak of "the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone.

'New Nationalism'

The Civil War established federal supremacy as a fact, not a theory, and was followed by federal initiatives concerning banking, currency, land, transportation, tariffs, higher education and other matters that promoted national integration. The next two great nationalizers were this century's two greatest presidents.

Teddy Roosevelt called his program for countering the disintegra-tive effects of industrialism — inequalities and class conflict — "the New Nationalism." And, as Beer says. Teddy's cousin Franklin's thematic term was the adjective "national." FDR nationalized economic policy: Henceforth the president would be held accountable for the economy's aggregate per-formance. He made a minimum material entitlement a national concern. And under him, regional politics in the United States increasingly yielded to the national politics of urban and class blocs.

Contemporary conservatism awaits its Burke or Webster someone who, when he speaks of the nation's expression of itself through the national government, speaks with the soul of a poet rather than a corporate comptrolier. Too many conservatives have a crabbed and dispiriting attitude toward the central government.

Conservatives worry too little about the disintegrative forces of the commercial dynamism they nurture. The United States has never suffered from too much unity, or excessive national purpose-fulness. Regardless of conservative rhetoric, the federal interest has

never been too strong.
Not surprisingly, the "natural" governing party — the Republi-cans after the Civil War, the Democrats after the crash of 1929 - is the party that speaks with most conviction for using the federal government as an instrument of national integration. That is some-thing Republicans can learn from the Tip O'Neill Professor.

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Versailles: A Chance To Reassert U.S. Ties

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Through the fog of war around the stopped, the revolution loses its falklands there emerges glaring evidence as to the ramshackle structure of world politics. Crucial ILS U.S. connections with Britain, Western Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and China seem suddenly to come up for grabs.

In this hour of shifting balances,

the first requirement is to reassert basic ties. Fortunately, President Reagan's trip to Europe next month offers an occasion to bring together anew the United States, Japan and the Atlantic allies.

The Latin American standing of the United States has been damaged by the fight over the Falklands. In the crunch, the United States sided with Britain against Argentina. While most Latin American countries dislike the Argentines, they are also quick to resent slights from Washington. The U.S. tilt away from hemispheric solidarity and toward an old imperial power thus adds new insult to an old injury.

No payoff in improved ties with

Britain follows. On the contrary, the impartial stance taken by the United States when it tried to mediate in the conflict was seen as a violation of the "special relation-ship" that London likes to claim with Washington. If the British emerge from the Falklands any less than triumphant, they will feel, not for the first time, that they were let down by the Yanks. An absence of strong support has already poisoned British rela-tions with the Continent. At the outset of the Falklands crisis, Britain's EEC partners unanimously voted sanctions against Argentina. When fighting ensued, the Europeans began having second thoughts. A renewal of the sanc-tions was voted for only for a week. Harsh words about the Eu-

ropeans have been spoken by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have had some nasty things to say about Britain. The United States, once again, is caught in the cross fire.

Local conflicts of a deeper kind have similarly bedeviled the U.S.

position in the Middle East. Staying friendly with both Israel and the Arab world is tough enough. In addition, there is the war between Miracles Iran and Iraq. A big win for Iran would put the Islamic revolutionaries under Ayatollah Khomeini in position to threaten the conservative monarchical regimes of the

ready done their bit to intensify all these strains. In addition, they have used President Reagan's emphasis on ties with Taiwan to try to disrupt the U.S. connection with China that was established by President Nixon and continued by President Carter.
Leonid Brezhnev extended the

olive branch by declaring in a speech in Tashkent on March 23 that Moscow considered China to be a "Socialist state." Last Tuesday, in a speech on arms control, Brezhnev indicated a willingness to negotiate an accord on nuclear weapons with Peking. A major article in Pravda two days later gilded the olive branch.

"Deeds, not words" has been the Chinese response. Still. Peking has edged away from the United States on issues dealing with the Third World. Peking gave a warm reception to Russia's chief Far Eastern diplomat, Mikhail Kapitsa. While a Sino-Soviet reconciliation still seems distant, a State Department official pointed out that normalization between China and the United States began with

pingpong game."

Behind all these events are trends set in motion years ago. Reversing them will require careful and patient effort over a long time. But provided the Falkland crisis does not shatter everything, a beginning can be made when President Reagan meets with heads of government at the economic summit in Versailles and the NATO

summit in Bonn. The U.S. can accommodate European economic worries by establishing an international committee that would consider joint intervention in currency markets to keep interest rates from wild fluctuation. The NATO nations can accommodate U.S. security concerns by agreeing to consider new rules for trade and credit with the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc countries. Japan can ease protec-tionist pressure in the United States and Europe by a supplementary budget that raises the value of the yen, and thus works to

Miracles will not be accomplished by any of these actions. But in a time of confusion, it is important to set currents moving in the right direction. ©1982, Los Angeles Times Syndical

LETTERS

Safire's Blinders

Regarding "Has Cuba Changed Its Ways?" (IHT, April 29): Wil-liam Safire displays an all too easy willingness to even further narrow his conservative blinders regarding the United States' Latin American policies. It would have been truly commendable if Haig had been making a genuine effort to im-prove relations with Cuba Yet based on the results of his ap-proach in the past and in the light of the attitude of Safire's conclu-sion ("Future memoirs will prove that the United States gave peaceful initiatives every chance. Now is the time to deal with a threat before it becomes a crisis.") one has to consider the possibility that Haig would like to create a "We tried to be nice, but were rejected" atmosphere, thereby laying the groundwork for justifying a fur-ther cooling of relationships and an increase in hostilities.

If his conciliatory motives are enuine, he should be relentless in those efforts and consider the very Frankfurt.

real benefits of extending his entreaties to the Salvadoran left, rather than driving them even farther into the arms of the Russians. ROBERT RODGER Frankfurt.

Quote for Quote

Although this letter can also be a response to James Reston's column of May 10. I would like to respond specifically to the one by Enrique Zileri:

"Politically speaking he [Rous-seau] presupposed the existence and relied upon the unifying power of the common national enemy. Only in the presence of the enemy can such a thing as 'la nation une et indivisible, the ideal ... of ... nationalism, come to pass." - Hannah Arendi.

The will of the nation is one of those phrases that have been most largely abused by the wily and despotic of every age." — de Tocqueville.

LAURA PADGETT.

Reminder Of Pledge To Britain

By James Reston

W ASHINGTON — The Reagan administration made a valuant effort to avoid war between Britain and Argent na over the Falkland Islands. By now that the war has started an the British have established the garrisons on the islands, it is im portant to note the U.S. militar commitments to Britain. This ma be the key to the battle and even tually to a negotiated settlement.

At the end of April, after Secretary of State Haig's mediation mission had failed, he said Presiden Reagan had ordered that British requests for materiel be met "positively" in keeping with Washing ton's alliance with London.

After the British landings, the White House, while still concen-crating on a negotiated settlement and emphasizing that there would be no involvement of U.S. troops said: "We will meet our commit-ments to Great Britain. Any re-sponses to requests for assistance will be carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis." The White House added that it would not discuss what kind of military aid it might provide.

Among the many miscalcula-

tions that Argentine generals have made, their failure to consider Washington's opposition to their decision to settle this territorial dispute by force of arms may be

the most significant.

In the first place, they gambled that the British were too weak to fight. They ignored Reagan's personal last-minute appeals to call off the invasion. They defied the United Nations resolution to withdraw their troops. They brushed off Haig's strenuous efforts to have both sides retreat from the have both sides retreat from the battleground and leave the issue of sovereignty to future but time-limited negotiations. And they mis-judged Washington's reaction to all their rejections. Haig went into these talks with

Britain and Argentina as an even-handed mediator, but came out of them on the side of the United Na. tions and the British.

Washington is not eager to tighthe military balance in the preliminary stages of this unnecessary war. It has far more important problems to consider. It is not trying to topple the present Argentine government, since the alternative there might

very well be the revival of the Argentine Peronists. The Peronist are more pro-Soviet and much more likely to welcome Soviet bases in Argentina, which would create a wholly new and dangerous strategic problem for the U.S. Navy in the South Atlantic.

But the United States, in its own interests, cannot accept Argenti-na's argument that it is merely using force to regain territory Argen-

tina held 150 years ago.

If this notion were accepted in a world of disputed territories, border disputes in Asia, Africa and the Middle East would create even more chaos than there now is in the world. And to take another Latin American example, Mexico still resents the acquisition of Texas and California by the United

States in the 19th century. So the junta in Argentina has taken on more than it bargained for. It is counting on its present superiority in the air to destroy the British armada and garrisons. But if Washington's commitments to Britain mean anything, they mean that the United States will not stand aside and allow the British

forces to be defeated. This does not mean, as the White House has said, that US troops would intervene, but all hear officials in Washington till it does mean that the Using States will do whatever is need to deliver military contacts.

sary to deliver military sarger and weapons to the British no cordance with the progress of the battle around the Falklands Unfortunately, Washington has not yet made this quite clear to Buenos Aires. It has hinted at it, waiting to an arrival and the state of the state o waiting to see whether Britain of its own can expel the Argentine ground forces and defend itself against the Argentine Air Force.
This is understandable. But in human terms, there are serious

problems. The British are very good at commando operations, as they have proved in their landings on the Falklands. They have not produced all those spy novels and subversive mysteries for nothing But it is not clear how they could destroy the Argentine military force around Stanley, the capital, without at the same time killing the Folkland forces. the Falkland Islanders they have

gone there to rescue. Reagan, now approaching a summit meeting in Europe to argue for cooperation with the allies against the threat of military aggression and economic confusion in the free world, is confronted by this conflict in the Falklands. It is a test of his credibility. For if he does not make clear that the United States will oppose the use of force and defend his closest ally in Britain, he will soon be in as much trouble abroad as he is with his

economic policy at home. 01982, The New York Times.

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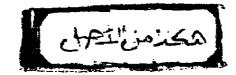
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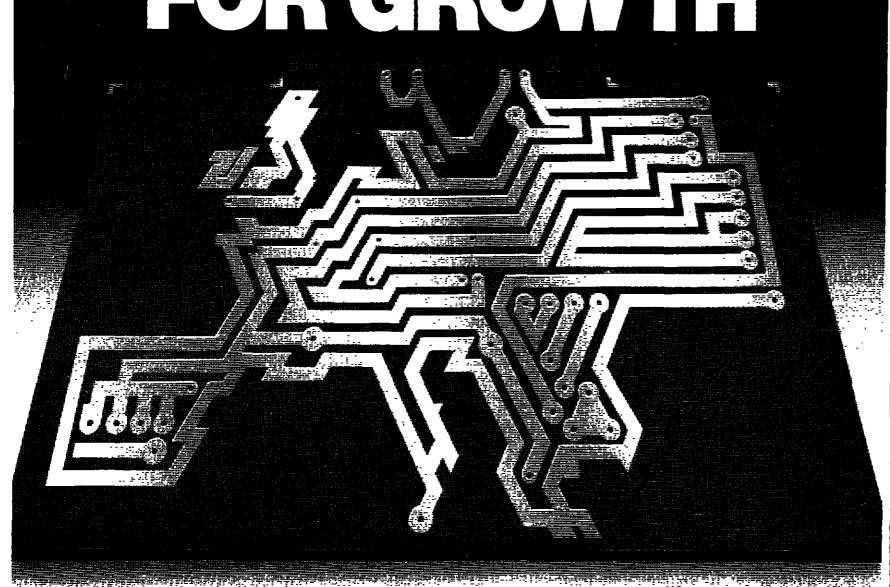
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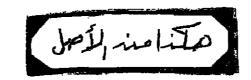
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A Special Supplement to mark the ECOWAS/CEDEAO Summit



The Peoples Republic of Benin

and

ECOWAS.

Benin's Foreign Policy: the ECOWAS factor

all be seen in the context of West the loi-cadre constitutional changes Afica, and the country's historical presaged the break-up of the AOF position in the region. From the and the Balkanisation of West Africa, early days of the AOF, the people of the Dahomeyan leadership under Dahomey, by the early access to education (missions were operationg in southern Dahomey from the 1860's)

Sourou Migan Apithy adhered to the Senghor-led Parti de Regroupein southern Dahomey from the 1860's)

ment Africain (PRA). The intention and their adaptability, had provided a large reserve of personnel for the in the proposed Mali federation indifferent civil services of the AOF. volving some of the former AOF and had been prominent doctors, teachers, educationalists and later French support for the proposed scientists and technocrats, throughout the French African terrirories.

For example, Senegal's first ambassador in London in 1960, Leon Boissier-Palun was a descendant of the royal house of Djougou in north Dahomey: a Behanzin has been a in any case within months of its senior minister in Guinea for the last independence, and the port of Cottwenty years.

It was not suprising, therefore, that the Dahomeyan politicians of ally feared (having benifited enorthe 1950's should have been partisans of the maintainance of as many regional links as possible - in this particular case the French West break-up of the AOF, however, was

Material prepared by Polydore Bistouri

with assistance from Geoffrey Robinson and Bernard Tavi.

Benin's foreign policy must first of African Foundation. When, in 1957. very serious for Dahomeyans on was that Dahomey should participate territories. It was only the carrot of new port of Cotonou to replace the existing wharf that, it was said, persuaded Apithy to change his mind and to go for the Houphouet-Boigny line of territorial independence. Since the Mali federation broke up onou, as our article indicates, is far from being the white elephant origin-

mously from the side-effects of

Nigerian prosperity), who would'

now say that Apithy as wrong? The

another level - it dramatically restricted the West Africa-wide job opportunities hitherto available to Dahomey's burgeoning educated elite. not to mention a whole middle ranking layer of white-collar workers and small entrepreneurs. The wave of violence against Dahomeyans and Togolese in Abidjan in 1958 was a dramatic warning, repeated in a number of other countries after independence. Ultimately there was only their homeland, where the opportunities were much more restricted.

So it was not suprising that the multiplicity of regional organisations in former French Africa that survived the collapse of the two federations in 1960 were heavily encouraged by the Dahomeyans, who were prominent (and often highly qualified) candidates for jobs in the same organisations. The purpose was to maintain practical institutions in such fields as aviation, telecommunications etc. intact in spite of "balkanisation". Dahomey was particularly prominent

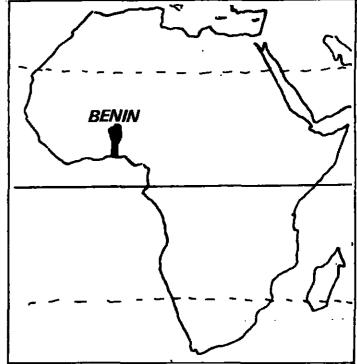
in promoting the Afro-Malagasy Union of 1962-3, which not only had its headquarters in Cotonou (the place still forlornly exists, reputedly over-run by rats), but had a permanent title to the Secretary-Generalship. The creation of the OAU and the fall of President Maga (both events in 1963) put an end to the UAM, and although eventually reconstituted on a lower level as OCAM. Dahomey never figured so prominently. There is scarcely an organisation of this kind to which Dahomey/Benin does not adhere, however,

In spite of considerable ideological difference with a country like the Ivory Coast, Benin. in application of the pragmanic principles of scientific socialism, belongs to any grouping which may bring some benefit, such as the Council of the Entente (which might reasonaly be described as the Ivory Coast's own mini-sphere of influence). As recently as 1980, Cotonou hosted the much reduced OCAM, which many of the larger richer francophones have left. And in spite of differences with France that were sometimes quite serious in the 1970's, Benin has remained in all French-sponsored outfits such as, above all, the franc zone, but also those connected with cooperation between francophone countries.

From the beginning, however, ECOWAS has been a project that appealed to the imagination of the Dahomeyan/Beninois. Even in the early 1960's Sourou Migan Apithy, when he was President, had proposed a federation between Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. Looking at Dahomey's geo-political position as a long corridor of land, next to another even slimmer corridor, sandwiched between the sizeable Ghana and the giant Nigeria, in particular, any government of Dahomey/Benin have had to have some kind of accomodation. Another article demonstrates some of the areas in which Nigeria and Benin are now cooperating. Although it was with Togo that Nigeria chose to launch the whole ECOWAS experiment in 1962, in other circumstances it might easily have been Benin. It was cer-

tainly out of sympathy with the whole ECOWAS idea that the counded to a bitter row with Gabon. a row envenomed by Gabon's apparent try refused to go along with the creation of the francophone CEAO involvement in the abortive mercenary invasion of Cotonou in 1977. (West African Economic Community), which had been the first Relations with France have known Houphouet-Boigny/Senghor reaction their ups and downs, even if the to the creation of ECOWAS. The

grand avenue that nowhere very summit in Cotonou is a recognition much outside the presidential palace of the background role of support is still called Boulevard de France. that Benin has played all along in De Gaulle once cut off aid in 1967. reinforcing at displeasure at the coup which overthrew General Soglo, and after The rest of Benin's foreign policy Kerekou came to power in 1972 falls into a conventional non-aligned there was a "freeze" on aid at the pattern. The cordial relations with time of the nationalisations. Alleged the Eastern bloc that one might French involvement in the mercenary expect from a country of the Marxist- affair led to the recall of the French Lenist persuasions are paralleled by ambassador. But it must now be said a range of friendships over the indus- that the Beninois take very seriously trial world and the third world. And the presence of a Socialist governin the Communist bloc there is no ment in Paris, and there is considerpreference between Chinese and able reinforcement of relations, both Russians. Like many African coun- at the level of government and party. tries, Benin has a profound revulsion. One might even speculate that M. for South Africa's apartheid policies. Mitterand might well be the first and had n enthusiasm for Houphouet- French President to visit Cotonou Boigny's policy of dialogue with since independence.



112,622 km² Area Climate Equatorial in south, tropical in north, principal rains May-July 3.6 million (1980 estimate) Population 2.9 per cent growth per annum Main cities Cotonou Porto Novo 132,000 61,000 Parakou 53,000 Ouidah Abomey French (official), Fon, Yoruba (Nago), Bariba, Mina, Dendi etc. Languages Religion Majority animist. The rest 17 per cent Christian, 15 per cent Moslem CFA franc Currency **GDP** \$850 million (1979) 43% Agriculture Industry 12% 45% GNP per capita \$250 (1979)

President Kerekou

Committee of the control of the cont

ajor cities

bring their supplies up andard.















, 15 25

The History of Benin

acquired its name only in 1974. had given to the whole territory ancient city of Allada) but this was Prior to that it had been the Republic of Dahomey, which before that had been the French overseas territory (colony) of Dahomey, itself a part of the French West African Federation

which broke up in 1960. Bight of Benin, that curve of the West African coast around the Niger West African coast, although the eria. Despite the geographical vaguethree universities of Benin - in there was a logic in the name change. Apart from the desire of the government of the time to create a new image for the country which went People's Republic, there was a more

which incorporated the historic king- overtaken on the one hand by the dom of Dahomey (usually written coastal port of Ouidah and above all by those concerned with correct the interior kingdom of Abomey, orthography as Dan-home, or even which rose to dominate the whole Dan-Xome).

The name Benin came from the omey about the history of their theoretical overlordship and the celepeoples. The French colonial frontiers brated dynasty of Aborney kings drawn up in 1898 in the full spate of described themselves as Alladahonu. Delta which gave its name in a the sordid operation known as the It was this famous line of Dahomeyan general way to a whole stretch of Scramble for Africa after complex kings, beginning in the 17th century. negotiations with both British and whose symbols (such as the shark original kingdom of Benin lies in Germans, covered a group of historic and the egg of Behanzin) still figure what is now the Bendel State of Nig- al kingdoms. Although the frontier in local carvings and the famous deliniation paid scant attention to Abomey cloth tapestries; all claimed ness, and a certain confursion thus the social cultural and political real- original descent from Agbessou, the tury, as the anti-slavery movement created (there are, for instance, now ities of the area, apart from Dan-panther god from the rich Fon panhome, the kingdoms of Porto Novo. Togo, in Benin, and in Nigeria) Djougou, Kouande and Nikki passed home was the most influential.

The early history of the kingdom from the savannah to the forest Dan-home (the belly of Dan).

The People's Republic of Benin omey", the name which the French major one was Ardra (around the Fon-speaking area, although through Not that there is not pride in Dah- the 17th century Allada maintained

The name Dan-home itself comes largely under the French. But Dan- from the 17th century, from the reign of Wegbadja, who killed a chief called Dan for refusing to yield is wrapped in the mists of legend. a plot of land. The king built a palace along with the introduction of the The Fon peoples, who had moved on Dan's grave and called the palace

In the 18th century, in common

demand for slaves in the new world led to the development of Ouidah in particular as a slave entrepot for the whole Dan-home kinedom. The success of the kingdom as a slave trading centre, however, was more a reflection than a cause of its power. Through the reigns of such kings as Agadja, Tegbesou and Kpengla, a remarkable hierarchical society was built up in which the king symbolically renewed his authority annually, and although no despot, used centralisation and religious sanctions to maintain a remarkable power and military organisation which had one of the most considerable reputations in Africa. At its peak Dahomeyan sovereignty covered maybe one half of the land

area of the modern republic, and the

kingdom engaged in frequent wars

with its neighbours. In the 19th cen-

developed. Dahomey excited much hostile criticism, although the brutality, deceit and intrigues were of a kind that you would find in the history of any European royal family if you look hard enough. Tales of the kingdom also exercised a powerful influence on the Western imagination an influence which has lingered. on in the 20th century in, for example, the overheated novels of Frank Yerhy. or, very recently, in Bruce Chatwin's bizarre piece of literary exotica The Vicerov of Ouidah, which draws

attention to the "Brazilian" influences in this part of the coast in the 19th century - part of the phenomenon of returning freed slaves. Victorian commentators such as Sir Richard Burton, whose Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome (written after three adventurous years in the 1860's as British consul in Ouidah, were also seized on for their accounts

of brutality, but they also contain fascinating glimpses of a highly organised and functioning society, that was able to retain its unity remarkably well in the face of the increasing and ultimately overwhelming European menace. As C.W.Newbury, in his French made several attempts to introduction to the most recent re- establish a protectorate over Porto edition of Burton's narrative, writes; Novo, which they had correctly As a thinker Burton had difficulty identified as a more malleable rival suspending judgement as a field-kingdom to Danhome, althopugh at worker he had no time to stop and various periods it too had accepted give vent to his less interesting pre- the overlordship of Abomey. As the

Many have remarked on the military role of women (sometimes called ued, the French took the opportunity Amazons) in this highly mobilised after the death of the powerful and society in which the Fon, as the long-reigning King Glele, and the historian Basil Davidson tells us, arrival of a new king. Behanzin, to brought a new and revolutionary send in 1892 a force under General concept of kingship: "Until now, Dodds, whose 3,000 men took five like other West African peoples, months to defeat Behanzin, who was they had thought of their king or the last independent king of Danhome. ruler as being a father to them The king's power is like a strong pot, the most difficult of all the conquests and the people are the water in the the French engaged in on the African pot so long as the pot is not damaged continent. Behanzin was sent into or upset, the water is safe. But thew exile, first in Algiers, then in Martin-Fon invented a different principle of government. They likened the king's power to the water in th pot; the life- of Dahomey also proved to be one of giving water that was so scarce and the most intractable of all French precious to them. The life of the possessions to rule. It was wellnation was full of dangers and they known as having the highest turnover likened it to a pot with many holes in of governors of all the territories, it. Only if every citizen placed his and experienced several revolts, such finger on a hole would the water - as that in 1917 of Kaba. legendary the king's power - be kept from leader of the Somba people who live wasting. This meant that the whole in the Atacora mountains in the Fon people became involved in sup- north. There were also dramatic port of their king, who was himself riots in Porto Novo in 1923, which the symbol and guarantee of their were the beginning of anti-colonial

15,000 barrels a day expected to flow before the end of 1982.

This will exceed comfortably Benin's oil import needs and could mean a net improvement in the trade balance of over \$150 million, that is roughly equivalent to the trade deficit in 1979 and 1980. There should also be an estimated 20 pillion CFA francs avaliable for public investment from 1983 onwards, so a inancial position which has already showed an improvement during the 1970's, in spite of the continuing fragility of the situation, should be completly transformed. There are also plans for a \$900 million refinery to be constructed as a joint venture with a US company. Among the planned infrastructure proits electricity from Ghana). Another hydro-electric project which has been kicked around for a long time is the Nangbeto hydro-electric project on the Mono River, between Benin and Togo. But the lions share of anticipated invest-

nationalism in modern Dahomey.

Beninois sculpture

The end of the Danhome kings

came, as with so many others, through

superior European fire-power, but

not without a severe struggle. The

imperial competition with the British

for control of the Niger Basis contin-

Historians agree that this was one of

The protectorate, and then colony.

ique.

ment over the whole decade is expected to go to the extension of the Cotonou-Parakou railway to Niamey in Niger. The aim will be to facilitate traffic hetween Niger and Cotonou, especially the important and sensitive uranium trade, which of fate has been passing through Togo rather than Benin. The cost of this is put at a colossal 164 billion CFA, but the plans for building it (discussed ever since the 1930's) have been announced, and the government has made it a major priority. The French are thought to be willing to lend their support, and the EEC, with its particular interest in regional projects of this nature (it is something that is built into the philosophy of the Lame Convention, of which Benin is a member) would probably be willing to act as a convenor of a donors conference at which a wide range of international funders from the Western and Arab worlds would be likely

to be in attendance. Obviously development is costly, especially with inflation running at around 15 per cent per annum, but it is amicipated that Benin will come through this period without too much over-heating, thanks in



As in all the French territories in one of the most imbalanced budgets by army officers. black Africa, it was the Brazzaville conference of 1944, and the new leal offered at the end of the Second World War by General de Gaulle in the form of French Union, with its universal suffrage and representation in Paris, which led to the growth of political parties in the late 1940's. There had been nationalist figures earlier, such as Loius Hounkanrin. Georges Tovalou-Quenum, and Paul Hazoume (still living as a political elder statesman and father figure right up to the 1960's). However, the political figure who came to the fore in the late 1940's as Dahomey's first representative in Paris was Sourou Migan Apithy, political boss of Porto Novo and the Yoruba-speaking southeast of the country. Porto Novo at rw.01this stage was still undisputed capital of Dahomey, a title progressively eroded in the fifties and sixties by the increasingly important commercial centre of Cotonou.

As in Nigeria next door, in the '50s, the politics of southern Dahomey split along regional lines, with a Fon politician from Abomey, Justin Ahomadegbe Tometin setting up a rival Fon-based political grouping to contest Apithy's supremacy. As in Nigeria, the neglected, under-developed north took advantage of the split, and created its own party under the Bariba teacher Hubert Maga. Thus emerged (in an echo of the Nigerian drama) the famous three-cornered stool of Dahomeyan politics, with three regional power bosses engaged in a permanent confusing minuet of power that all too soon became a smarting under wage restrictions intreadmill. All through the 1950's there were a succession of alliances and break-ups between the three, and at independence Maga was on top (in a loose alliance with Apithy. with Ahomadegbe in opposition) and so became the first President of the independent republic of Dahomey.

In this capacity he remained in power for more than three years. which proved to be quite a good record compared to the turbulence that followed. For Dahomey, for a number of reasons, proved to be one of the earliest victims in independent Africa of the instability which came from the collapse of the expectations of independence. Many attempts were made to analyse the peculiar instability of the country, an instability which came to be associated, to the shame of its citizens, with their Dahomey, with its concentration of Quarter of Africa", a country where limited means.

ground. Stir into this mix the return to the country at independence of more of the same, who had been numerous in the civil service of the French West Africa Federation, and the mix becomes more explosive. The economic effect of the return was to strain the already limited resources of government, so that a top-heavy civil service establishment set up

servicing ratio down to modest figures: it

has never climbed above 22 per cent.

Apart from the oil, cement and sugar

projects, the modernised fishing industry

and the marble works, there is now, with

Sobetex, a strong local textile industry,

and through Beninoise (Societé Nationale

De Brasserie) a modem beverage business.

Development of gold, china, clay, salt

and phosphates are mentioned in the plan, but await investors. Tourism is also

being developed, albeit a little more

discreetly than in Togo next door. The

famous old French hotel company PLM

has taken over the management of the village that was built in 1979 for OCAM

run it as a 5-star hotel after making some alterations. As soon as the ECOWAS

heads of state depart Cotonou after the

summit, the tourism minister will hand

over the entire OCAM compound to

PLM. A 200-room block will be built

alongside it by the same company that

bult the Sarakawa hotel in Togo. A similarly luxurious development, which

will be in use during the ECOWAS

meeting is the Benin-Sheraton Hotel due

to be officially opened on June 1. The

other hotels in Cotonou (the Lac, the

Plage and the Hotel du Port) are aslso all

being refurbished which should help

maintain the reputation of Coronou as

the place for a quiet weekend away from

any state could have, with the result that Dahomey became a byword in was brought down following a gener-France in particular as a country al strike, in a coup by the most with a bottomless pit of a budget in volatile of the younger officers. LL Col. need of permanent subsidy from the Maurice Kouanders, one of Dahom. colonial power. Thus expectations ev's most compulsive coup-makers. diminished even further, and given who never succeeded however, in an active trade union movement, making the top job. Kouandete brough and a volatile tradition of political in Soglo's number two. Colonel Alley, agitation (see above), and it becomes a northener with a following in the surprising that Maga lasted as long south, as well as in the army, but the as he did.

sonspicuous weakness, a taste for of civilian politics, so a new attempt spending money on prestige projects. Doubtless in the first flush of indep- and an attempt was made to hold endence he was encouraged by his elections without the "big three" _ colleagues in the government to en- Maga. Apithy and Ahomadeghe. A gage in pressige spending, but Cotonou substantial boycon of the elections still lives with the results of Maga's proved what sway these three held. grandiose taste, notably a bizarre presidential palace, with fittings that still determined to exclude the old could have strayed from the set of Cleopatra, complete with gold-plated balcony from which to wave to the expected multitudes below. Maga's 'folly" was rumoured to have cost 3 million dollars, which in 1960-61 was a lot of money for a small country. It is now, needless to say, a little the worse for wear, and only used by the present President as offices.

The fuse that triggered the fall of Maga was an obscure ethnic quarrel about the murder of a Porto-Novian working in Saketes which led to demonstrations in Pono Novo, which were taken over by trade unionists troduced by Maga, who was out of the country. Continuous demonstrations, arrests of trade unionists, a general strike, and the descent of armed northeners on Cotonou to support Maga brought an intervention by the army commander Colonel Christophe Soglo on October 28 1963, the first in a series of military take-overs and putsches which added a new and more complicated element to Dahomey's instability. But October 1973 was the nearest thing to a north. Only a heavy session of polit-

army intervention to reshuffle the civilian pack. All three cards were now in play again, only this time Maga was eased out, and an uneasy arrangement with Apithy as President country. It was always said that and Ahomadegbe as Prime Minister was introduced. The exclusion from education in the south, "the Latin power of the north brought a violent to a breakdown of the system, and everyone was said to aspire to be a (Maga's political headquarters), but time, since Kouandete was himself cabinet minister, had a particularly the Apithy-Abomadegbe tandem jailed for plotting and his eccentricity intense competition for the prizes of struggled on until the end of 1965, increasingly seemed to rule him out office, which in a country of only when an attempt by Ahomadegbe to of the power stakes, it was his army intervention, first to instal a Major Mathieu Kerekou, who with

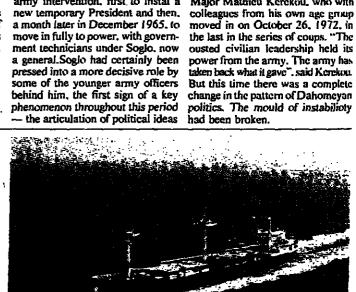
ever had.

Soglo lasted two years until he too

army was becoming increasingly A benevolent man in the middle. politicised and beset with internal largely unaware of the volcano on divisions, some of them mirroring which he was sitting. Maga had one the three-legged regional divisions was made to try a civilizar experiment. but faced with this fiasco, the military leaders, turned to a "fourth man" Dr. Emile Derlin Zinson, who had been Maga's Foreign Minister. Zinsou's attempts to impose austerity fell foul of the trade unions and the urban middle classes and, lacking a real power base, when in December 1969 he quarrelled with Kouandete - the man who had been principally responsible for putting Zinsou there

in the first place — it was coup-time This time there emreged a military triumverate of Kouandete (north). Colonel Sinzogan (Porto Novo) and Colonel da Souza (Abomey), the latter officially head of state. Faced with the political realities of the power bases of the old politicians, now in exile, and beset by their own personal rivalries, the military could think of nothing else but to hold elections, this time with the "big three". These elections, in April 1970, produced an entirely predictable stalemate and plunged Dahomey into the most serious crisis of its 22 years of independence, with reports of a split in the army on north-south lines and threats of secession by the popular revolution the country has ical bargaining which produced one of the strangest constitutional forms This particular take-over was no seen in all independent Africa, resultreal coup, it was more a light-weight ed in a three-man presidential council with a president rotating every two

Maga held the Chairmanship for the first two years and Ahomadegbe, finally in the top job, took over in May 1972, but his ebullient personality and authoritarian instincts led reaction there, with riots in Parakou the army moved in once more. This take over full powers brought a new hrother in arms and fellow Somba



The Port of Cotonou

One of the keys to Benin's economy nowadays is the port of Cotonou which has been developed to the point where it can handle up to 3 million tons of traffic a year - 40% for Nigeria and the landlocked fraternal Francophone countries to the

The geographical position of Cotonou Port is ideal for West African trade -Abidjan, Bouake, Ouagadougou, Niamey, Zaria and Doula all lie; as the crow flies; some 1,000 kms from Cotonou. By road, Lome, Lagos and Ibadan are 135, 115 and 235 kms from Cotonou: Fada N'Gourma in Upper Volta just 801 kms. Ansonga and Gao in Mali just 1,417 and 1.516 kms respectively: Niamey via Parakou just 1,058 kms and Kano 1,540. As road and rail communications improve for instance, the new bridge over the Pendjari river opening up better trading routes to Upper Volta and beyond - so will the Cotonou catchment basin grow until it includes Chad as well as existing Voltaic, Niger and Malian land locked markets. For speed and price Colonou Port offers a high quality transit service for transit traffic. This Entrepot trade has grown from 32% of the total trade in '71 to ovr 40% (on a greatly expanded overall tonnage) in the 80's - in a talk on the developing world. Comrade DOSSOU François, Minister for Transport and Communications, said that 80/90% of its trade passes through Maritime Channels - therefore, Cotonou Port is of critical importance to the development of about six different countries. The French built a 400 meter jetty at Cotonou in 1891 and, being serviced by 8 barges and 26 lighters, this sufficed for trading until 1960 when the tonnage handled reached the capacity of the jetty, 304,000 tons. Cotonou Port phase one was built with French assistance between Nov. '59 and June '65, it was officially opened in August 1965, yet by 1979 tonnage handled reached over 1.500,000 tons, a sure sign that it must be enlarged. Phase two started in March '79 and has now been a Freeze Tunnel for the very important completed, with Norwegian assistance. and lucrative shring Cotonou Port now has a 1,320 meter export to Japan.

cargoes - petrol/hydrocarbons, clinker and sulphur, a 160-meter quay for vegetable oils; a 100-meter quay for small ships and a 165-meter quay for fishing boats, plus a Naval Repair Yard. The harbour pool is dredged to 11 meters, at the quay side it is 10 meters and in the Entrance Channel 12.5 meters. There are large Bonded Warehouses, Transit sheds, Storage Tanks, Grain Silos, and a Container Park. At the entrance to the Port are 60-ton capacity weighbridges and the Port uses presently a 50-ton capacity tyred mobile quayside crane backed up by 5-ton capacity Hyster cranes and Fork-Lifes from 2 to 40 tens capacity. There are towing vehicles. spreaders, loaders, trailers, suction trans fer pumps, unloading skips, skip trucks. fire lighting equipment and all the paraphenalia of a truly modern port. A Ko-Ro Quay and giant Portique for Container are being considered, new equipment is being ordered as a continuing process. Rail transport out of the port has also been updated - containers of 40-35-20-6 tons, tanker wagons, sulphur wagons and a 60 ton capacity railway crane - plans are also well advanced to build a new stretch of railway track from Parakou to Niamey via Kandi and Dosso, at the same time a line from Niamey to Ansongo is being considered. All plans that will enhance the scope of Cotonou Port. The Benin government provides the shipping and forwarding companies Cobenham. Sonatrac and Sotracob. Specialities of the port are sulphur (60,000 tons), clinker (250,000 tons) and vegetable oils 40,000 ions) trans-shipments. The Port Authority is also modernising th Fishing Port area there is a covered fish hall, an ice-chip production plant (30 tons a day capacity) a wholesale fish market, provision for careening of busts and Cold-Rooms with and lucrative shrimp industry, mainly for

quay (8 berths) for General Cargo ships

protection Benin embraces technological

progress; a 200-meter quay for bulk

and with the latest cathodic comosi



Economic Survey

and now, increasingly with Nigeria (what is politely called "unrecorded trade"),

and its own resourcefulness. Although statistics are late and some ng partners of Benin are France, the Netherlands, and Japan, each with over a billion CFA francs (50 CFA equals 1 French franc), as well as Nigeria and Niger. France and other West European countries (except the UK) supply over half of Benin's imports (France is well in the lead here with over 28 per cent as against 17 per cent for all of the rest of the EEC), but Benin's imports from China exceeds those of Japan and the US put together. There is a surprisingly high figure of imports from the UK (over 13 per cent) but this may relate to indirect Nigerian trade.

Total import and export trade with the EEC as a whole is nearly 50 per cent of the total, but unfortunately imports now exceed exports - the cross-over point was in the early 1970's. This is simply a reflection of a wider gap between imports and exports, which has been present for a great deal longer, and relates to Benin's basic budgetary disequilibrium, linked its costly public sector (one third of Benin's recurrent budget goes on education costs, especially the salaries of teachers).

One way that has been suggested for breaking out of this vicious circle has been to start to reduce the birthrate there are at the moment 3.5 million Beninois growing at a rate of 2.9 per cent per annum for, like many other third world countries there is a preponderance of young people under 25. But Benin's ment planners who are now operating in the framework of an ambitious *National Programme for Economic and Social Development for the decade 1980 to 1990" see more possibilities from the restoration of the agricultural sector and the development of new export earners.

countries, with a GNP per capita of \$250 (1979).

Agriculture had been a very difficult trea. The serious drought in 1976 and times hard to come by, it is evident that 1977 did incalculable damage to the production of the principal export crop. oil palm, and only now is production beginning to move back to former levels (44,000 Tons exported in 1971). Until this year the 29,000 hectares of industrial oil paim plantations have been functioning at under 50 per cent of their capacity However in 1982, as the replacen trees mature, figures for both pairn kernels and pairn oil should be back to 75 per

cent of pre-drought levels. Cotton, groundnuts and coffee have all had uneven roduction figures in recent years, but it is again expected that this year's figures will show an improvement. Cotton production for example had halved after a French company withdrew in 1974, although bad weather and low prices also contributed to the decline. The IDA (World Bank) and the IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development) of the FAO are contributing a total of \$34 million to the total cost of \$41 million for an important rural development project in Borgou province, designed to strengthen the operating agencys, improve cotton (as well as food crop) production, and seed production and animal traction. A major campaign was launched in 1981-2 to double the production of cotton by increasing by 20 per cent the area of land

A major \$211 million sugar project (partly British financed) is in course of construction at Save, and will include a refinery and a cube production plant. Although some is intended for domestic consumption, it is anticipated there will be exports inside West Africa.

The economy of the Peoples Republic such as cement (from the Onigbolo plant has earned international commendation of Benin/Dahomey has never been a now being completed with Nigerian support promising one. Largely dependent on revenues from a mixed bag of agricultural convenience from a mixed bag of agricultural co way of minerals, Benin has had to depend on transit trade, first of all with Niger, and now, increasingly with Nigeria (what countries with a CAND conference on problems of the least-developed countries in Paris for beans and sorghum. In the tentures of these countries with a CAND conference on problems of the same can be said to a lesser extent for beans and sorghum. In the tentures self-sufficiency and security and some 55 billion CFA francs are allocat agriculture, a good half of which is to be spent in the development through irrigation of the Niger valley in the north of the country. The rest is earmarked for village

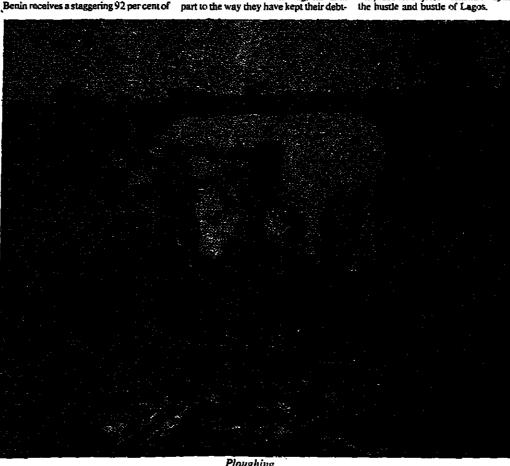
water supplies, seed programs and state farms. There are also plans for livestock development. It is never forgotten that agriculture contributes one third of the gross national product, and employs over 70 per cent of the population. Regional development imes under the Action Centres (CARDERS) also help contribute to

nproved agricultural standards. Benin has benifited considerably from foreign aid in recent years (in 1980 aid totalled more than \$100 million) and although tradional sources such as France and the European Development Fund of the EFC are still highly valued and form an important percentage of Benin's total development budget, communist countries account for only I per cent of total aid and countries such as Nigeria, Libya and Norway (to take three examples) have developed important cooperation con-

Libya, for example, is involved in joint ventures such as Belimine (mining marble in Zou province and Belipeche (a modern fish and shrimp industry). Nigeria has assisted in road construction, in the provision of a printing press and, more recently in the joint venture of the \$125 million Onebolo cement works near Save. a project dear to the heart of the Beninois. Norway is perhaps the most unusual and ing partner of all, for not only are ation and enlargement of Cotonou port bryonic oil industry. The Seme field was discovered in 1968 some 15 to 20 km off The main area where the record of the the coast near the Nigerian border. Al-Benin government is good (and again it though initially the field was not believed

to be very viable commercially, the oil crisis of 1973 and the spectacular increase in the oil price which followed made Seme more attractive. Even so, it took some time to find a suitable investor, and it was only in 1980 that Saga Petroleum of Norway signed an agreement to develop the field. The project is on schedule, with

jects in the 1980-90 period are extension of the port of Cotonou (see special article), the Ghadagha dam on the River Zou (28.6 billion CFA) in the field of electric power, because there are limits on the amount of cheap power that Benin gratefully receives from the Volta dam at Akosomba in Ghana (at the moment



oglo lasted two reases determined to each the femile Derim Zing.

In Maga's Foreign Me. s attempts to input toul of the trade me an middle classes ad power base wheat 59 he quarrelled may the man who had bene

portsible for putting & he first place - it age Inis time there empeionel Sinzogan (Poor ionei da Souza (Ale ier officially head of g h the political rese wer bases of the oily u in exile, and beat sonal rivalries, the ne nk of nothing the k ctions, this time with ee These election (), produced an ener e stalemate and phoses o the most senous as ars of independence of a split in the army one ds and threats of second rth. Only a heavy seen d coreaming which pe ्राट अस्त्राजीहरूओ ट**ाउंग्ल** en en all independen.At in a three-man preside: ili a president mater Maca held the Chaine. PERSONAL PROPERTY AND MAKES

an 1972, has bestehen A 200 Suthmetaile a procedurant differe 1.47TH Movedments ne. Lence Korzelie naci ing the plane all are area singly remains with the place was to ahar in ama **ad M**ili Tables hadre Sengales from historic er en Chien II. jiliyatan tep yeng dar Studi Livilian ladata west from the stop Ter en her utuliere 🚾 a this time there were ्रताहर का किर प्रशासनामिक in. Tremodos g been balen

in the top job us



Sign of the state of the state

with seams of 80 grammes per ton. (vii) Other minerals such rutile, chromite, uranium, zinc, lead, nickel etc., give

indications which, though not very cacouraging judging from the little prospecting already carried out, cannot be regarded as definitive.

(viii) The conclusion to be drawn from research into sand so far completed, is that there is a large potential which could be used to advantage in the glass-making

(ix) Sea salt holds out possibilities for meeting the country's needs domestically

and also for export. (x) In conclusion, it is worth noting

that there are quite extensive mineral and thermal waters which are already being

The mining prospecting programmes shortly to be intensified on a more systematic basis, should make it possible to dense un an operational drilling programme. A country-wide geological map on the scale of 1/200,000 will be produced on the basis of work already started, with to the barest minimum.

The New Politics

October 1972 there was line suppose that it would be necessarily different from the various attempts of the country in the recent past. The only amy government that had stood up for any length of time had been that of General Soglo, but that had sood up for any length of time had been that foundered on its own contradictions. At the same time. Kerekou is the clash of temperament between the cl suppose that it would be necessarily The history of this domination is for compensation. different from the various attempts that of political oppression, economic by the military to take on the running exploitation, cultural alienation, and was consolidated psychologically by of the country in the recent past. The the exaggeration of inter-regional At the same time. Kerekou had that of General Soglo, but that had set up a 100-man advisory committee break with the instability of recent foundered on its own contradictions. drawn from all sections of the comthe desperate economic situation, munity, who were charged with asthe clash of temperament between sisting the government to formulate policy. This committee drew heavily army like Soglo and Alley, and the on trade unions and student movements, and certainly its deliberations helped in the process of radicalisation. In September 1973 more institutions were launched at local and national ligentsia. Once the problem of the levels, going right down to the villages, cumbent regime from the discredited personal ambition of Kouandete (a associating civilians with the military, past". brilliant but erratic product of St. a theme which became ever more Cyr) was out of the way, and a pressing, for although the soldiers were clearly still convinced of their vocation to be at the centre of power, they clearly wanted, in a country as highly politicised as Benin, to involve entirely military men, mostly majors the civilians in government as much and captains, none over 40, with a as possible. The highest institution 33-years old president, all anxious created was a National Council of to bring a genuinely new deal to a the Revolution. country that had been badly served

by history and circumstance.

It was scarcely surprising that

Marxist Regime" takes Dahomey/

Benin as one of his case histories.

"In the first dozen years of indep-

endence" he writes "ideology played

almost no overt role in politics;

socialism was never a regime com-

mitment....Governance was essent-

The decisive plunge into socialism was taken in the speech on the second anniversary of the Discourssuch a new deal should involve a Programme - November 30, 1974. move to the left. Professor Crawford In this speech President Kerekou Young, one of the most prominent of made the decisive step of announcing US Africanists (he is professor of that the official "revolutionary phil-Political Science at the University osophy, the basis and the guide of of Winconsin) in a recent book on our revolutionary movement" would 'Ideology and Development in Africa, be Marxism-Leninism (see accompwriting of "The Rise of the Afro- anying text). Shortly after the speech it was announced that committees for the defence of the revolution would be established in all public enterprises, private enterprises, state institutions and mass organisations. On the economic level, the adoption of "scientific socialism" was immedially the art of reconciling the contra- iately translated into the nationalisation dictory pressures for budget austerity of insurance, major banks and France-on the one hand and mollifying state Cable. In the industrial sector there employees on the other". By the was a two point programme which 1970's, what he calls the "lexicon of was progressively implemented over dissidence" had become radicalised, the years 1975-6. This came under a especially among trade unionists and two-prong approach — the acquisitstudents, but the Kerekou regime ion of 51% control of existing compdid not initially signal a new departure. anies, and the creation of new organ-Although a month after taking isations. Majority shares were obtainpower Kerekou delivered an import- ed in, for example, two textile factorant "Discourse Programme" in which ies, a ceramic plant and a cement although the word socialism was not works. Oil product distribution, hotels yet mentioned, included nationalistic and pharmaceuticals were also taken economic measures such as the loc- over, and 100% interest was obtained ation in Dahomey of the headquarters in electricity and water, vegetable and accounting of all foreign composits and beverages. It would be anies operating in Dahomey, the wrong to exaggerate the impact of revision of the investment code in a the take-overs. Industry accounted manner more favourable to Dahom- for only 7% of the gross national eyans and, in a more general fashion, product, and important small private

At the time of Kerekou's coup in istics and the primary source of our aid was temporarily suspended until October 1972 there was little to backwardness is foreign domination. agreement was reached on the amounts

In 1975 the change in the regime establishing a People's Republic, and changing the name of Dahomey to Benin, thereby making a complete history. As Crawford Young says: The choice for socialism is most comprehensible as an effort to lay claim to legitimacy for regime institutionalisation. Disaffection with the endemic instability of Benin politics was high: Marxism-Leninism represented at least rhetorical innovation, and a means of distinguishing the in-Not that the instability was over.

The year 1975 proved difficult, with a number of plots, agitations and local tensions. At the same time the regime proceeded with the establishment of the Parti Revolutionnaire du Penple Beninois, complete with Central Committee and Political Bureau. Things continued to be difficult right up to 1977, when an unforseen event occurred which permitted the Kerekou regime a new lease of life, just when it had hit that period in which in the past Dahomeyan regimes had run into the sand. This event was the notorious landing of a mixed group of mercenaries at Cotonou airport on January 16, 1977. The group moved into the centre of the city, became involved in a few skirmishes, and then disappeared as mysteriously as they had

to link up with a fifth column in

Cotonou which never materialised.

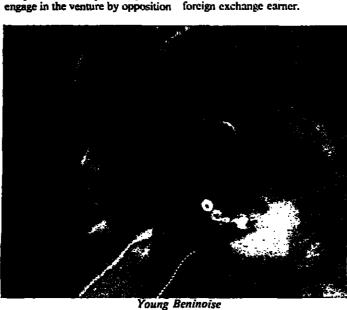
groups, with the apparent complicity of a few foreign governments.

This fiaseo was turned to good account by Kerekou, who experienced a new surge of goodwill domestically has been made to change curricula, Indeed, since the mercenary adventarmy or in the political class. Following countrywide elections for president and parliament in 1980, the cardinal, Bernardin Gantin, Archrelease from detention the former big three of civilian politics in old Dahomey - Messrs. Maga, Ahomadegbe and Apithy - in 1981. Quite simply, they no longer presented a threat to the regime. More recently, the President eng-

aged in a major political reshuffle, practising the kind of political balancing between different interest groups at which he has become increasingly expert. But the civilian majority in the government is increasingly evident where once it was all soldiers.

The observation is sometimes made that socialism Benin-style concentrates more on word than on deed. This, however, is to misunderstand the nature of the approach of the present leaders to the application of their socialism. There is a considerable awareness that you cannot run before you walk, and that you have to take into account the traditional nature of African society before trying to put into practice any theories.

Thus the application of state control as we have seen above has been in fairly limited sectors of the economy, which is still predominantly agricultural. Although there is an official policy of introducing cooperatives as part of a longer term plan to move come. The reason for their odd be- to a much greater collectivisation of haviour was normally attributed to agriculture, movement has been extrthe fact that they may have been due concly cautious on this front. As another article shows. Benin's agricultural economy has a fragile base, They had certainly been paid to but it is still a highly important



Where there has been more effort said he saw signs of a "new spring" be all-embracing, may well also for Benin. to practice what is preached has for the church in Benin, but that the been in the educational sector where. task was a difficult one, there was no from 1975 unwards, a serious anemot doubt that the visit was extremely popular, and the government itself which permitted him to gain more, and introduce the idea of "la nouvelle made capital from the Pope's populconfidence, both at home and abroad. ecole" - much of which is less to do arity. Any government would do the with ideology than adapting to real ure there have been few outward needs. Church schools have come signs of discontent, either in the under considerable pressure from parent paradox of Benin is that Benthe government, but in practice the inois are a deeply religious people. Catholic church is strong, and Benin's African religion, with its animism and pantheon of gods co-exists easily President felt confident enough to bishop of Cotonou, is a prestigious figure not only in Rome but in Benin. Hence the importance of Pope Jon Paul II's somewhat unusual visit to Benin in February, in which posters

of Marx and Lenin and Mao were

displayed alongside that of the Pope.

Although President Kerekou spoke

to the Pope of Benin's attachment to

Marxism-Leninism, and the Pope

alongside the Christianity that the people of the south so easily adopted. and the Islam that penetrated to the north. But all these co-exist alongside the official Marxist philosophy, which tends to be treated as another religion. You have only to listen to the "Internationale" as sung by local choirs to

One key to understanding the ap-

make the connection

contribute to the present stability. and may be the best way for Benin to pursue its own African identity. The ultimate paradox that you find in the new Benin is that the sort of stability that is so solicitously sought after by Western industrialists and investors seems to have been achieved by a regime that has certainly vociferouspreached, and on occasion modestput into practice, some of the measures that might normally frighten this does not seem to have happened. and in fact encouraging international noises have been made from some conservative quarters like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund about the sensible management of the economy by these pragmatic

The balancing of the budget for the first time since independence in 1976 may have been due to the spinoffs, both legitimate and under-cover. from the Nigerian oil boom, and good fortune seems likely to continue when oil revenues start coming in from the offshore Seme field (see economic article) but had Kerekou allowed ideology to carry him into financial foolishness (like, for example, leaving the franc zone), the investors and aid donors away. That story could still be very different. In any case, his Nigerian neighbours could tell him that oil creates as many headaches as it solves. The budget remains, for the moment, fragile. The civil service is still heavily over-established. The temptation for prestige projects is ever present. But marxists, suggests that the Kerekou the lesson is that for Benin to This very factor, this tendency to formula may in fact be the best one achieve stability, it had to move left.

"The only way to rapid development, dignity and national independence"

Extracts from a broadcast made by President Kerekou on November 30 1974, un the occasion of the second anniversary of the Government's proclamation of its revolutionary programme:

The country is celebrating our determination to think as truly free men and to act as responsible citizens fully aware of our capacities, our potentialities, and what our country represents in the concert of nations' sais the President.

He went on: "In order to achieve this goal, we must first of all correct our bourgeois mentality and purge our society of everything that is a source of subversion, disorder and anarchy. We must also ensure national unity ay all costs. Our ideology will not be dogmatic. It will be the beacon guiding our moves to radically transform our society and its people in all fields.

"Our ideology must take into acc-States which, before us, have chosen to embark upon a pure, authentic and social revolution. Our ideology must be thoroughly and precisely defined to fit the place where it operates, that is our anti-neocolonialist society. Our ideology must enable the people of Dahomey to search for analysis, a rational method for work, and maintain militant and anti-imperialist friendship with all peoples of the world on the basis of respect for territorial integrity, non-interference the masses from all reactionary idesafeguarding of national dignity and forms. "For all these reasons, convinced

ations of our militant people, we sol-

that the people of Dahomey have irreversibly chosen as from Novem-

happiness is the socialist society. radical transformation of the world Therefore, we declare the only hist- and its societies, in order to eradicate. To master the knowledge of the oric and just way of development is completely the exploitation of man socialism and that it is this doctrine by man.

"We know that without this doctrapid development, in dignity and national independence. This fund-Dahomey have decided to adopt from today, this fundamental option necessity. From today, all our actions, our ways of acting and thinking, must tend to translate this option into fact. For this reason our revolutionary philosophy, the basis and the

is Marxism-Leninism. But given this movement towards Marxism-Leninism, the enemies and ount the historic experience of other detractors of the Dahomean people can be expected to try to make people believe that the Marxism-Leninism doctrine is satanic. We again deny this suggestion. In fact, Marxism-Leninism is a philosophy and guide for every revolutionary action, an instrument for scientific and an exemplary code of conduct for daily social life, Marxism-Leninism is intended essentially to liberate in the affairs of others and the ologies and manifestations in all

enide of our revolutionary movement,

Some of our fellow countrymen can say that Marxism-Leninism is that they reflect the profound aspir- not an authentic Dahomean doctrine. Such people are only deceiving thememnly proclaim today. November selves because Marxism-Leninism 30, 1974, that the new society in comprises universal laws, relating to which each Dahomean will find the struggles of mankind and the

"Having fixed the objective of the revolution; and, future Dahomean socialist society and having taken into account the country's realities, which determine rine. Dahomey has no other way of the nature of its revolution at the present stage, Marxism-Leninism is our instrument of analysis, the guide amental option which the people of of our actions and our doctrine for our daily and social life. This will enable us to complete the unfinished for the establishment of a socialist tasks in our new policy programme society in Dahomey, is an historic of national independence. It will most urgent tasks of the revolution,

> To eradicate foreign domination completely from our country; To fight actively against exploitation of man by man, racism, apartheid, regionalism, tribalism, inter-regional

which are:

imbalance, social injustice, and so To make our people think in the greater unity of action based on

Marxism-Leninism:

To organize and direct the lifting of the national economy according to the principles and rules of scientific socialism. We can do this, first of all, by relying on our own strength, on our own resources and on the creative initiative of the large working masses. We must free oursives completely from all forces of political oppression economic exploitation and cultural alienations;

To revive our culture, our languages foreign domination:

revolution and, more particularly, the specific rules of the Dahomean

To organize scientifically the social and productive masses of the country for the defence of the revolution.

For all these reasons, we must today determine and specify who are the friends and supporters of the Dahomean revolution and who are the enemies of our revolution. In our opinion, the friends and supporters are the farmers, soldiers, officers and patriotic intellectuals as well as henceforth guide us in finishing the others whose interests are not basically foreign. The enemies of our revolution are the international imperialists and local hirelings supported by foreign powers, bureaucratic bourgeois elements and traditional feudal

"In order to accomplish our tasks, the Dahomean people must be organized on a scientific and operational basis. We shall leave no stone unturnsame way, with a view to achieving a ed. For this reason, a political commissioner will be appointed for each province. He will be a member of the National Political Bureau or the National Revolutionary Council.

"In conclusion, we can assert that

there are two struggling ideological tendencies in our country today -one is the group of the enemies of the revolution. Their ideology consists of the exploitation of man by man, division of the people, embezziement of public funds, regionalism, servility to powers of money and international imperialism. The other is the group and traditions, in the struggle against of worthy sons and patriots of this country who have chosen to embark To master scientific and technolog- on a revolution and build a socialist ical methods and put them in the society in Dahomey under the doctrine service of the organized and mobilized of Marxism-Leninism."

This is an English translation of part of the original French text occupying the fourth page of this Supplemen

WE ARE IN THE REVOLUTION, THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Promising mining potential Benun's mineral resources are not fully

the taking over by the state of "vital enterprises have remained in such

"sectors" of the economy, which sounds sectors as food processing, chemicals,

suspiciously like socialism. The lang- construction and shoes. The comp

uage of the speech also provided a ensation bill for all takeovers was

pointer: "the fundamental character- only \$8 million. Nonethe less French

known. The limited amount of prospecting carried out has produced results which, the scale of resources for research and though obtained piecemeal, hold out good hopes for Benin's chances of securing for building and equipping a national laboratory for analysing geo-chemical a firm basis for self-sufficiency and export The results of the limited prospecting

carried out to date may be summed up as

(i) Five(5) out of nine(9) off-shore wells have given positive results, and estimates of definite reserves are rant at 40 million barrels.

(ii) Phosphate seams discovered in the North had an average 20 to 32% content and definite reserves are put at 2.5 million tons. Work currently in progress warrants an estimated 5 to 6 million tons for existing potential. This would be velopment needs in superphosphates and cover a portion of the requirements of ouring countries.

(iii) Iron ore reserves are to be found mainly in the North, and have been d at 500 million tons of average content. They would be sufficient to et Benin's requirements and those of neighbouring countries as well.

(iv) Kaolin deposits exceed local needs in ceramics, paper-milling, pesticides, rubber, perfumery etc. Export potential exists on an international scale. Actually, an area of 2km² from a surface measuring 800 km² earmarked for prospecting, pro-

Thanks to its rich cultural heritage and duced reserves of 50,000 toos. the varied beauty of its landscape, Benin (v) Limestone prospecting in the Arlan is one of the very great West African denosits which run from East to West of tourist sites. The territory epitomizes deposits which run from East to West of Benin, has already resulted in operational every type of landscape and climate met programmes (limestone processing for with in West Africa. From the Atlantic the cement factory at Onigbolo with a coasts to the Sahelian sands, Benin offer: 500,000 ton capacity. There are also the visitor all he can find in Africa. Its indications of an even higher potential, in constline is fringed with splendid beaches. Its rivers flowing into the sea and its inland waterways, all of which teem with quantity and quality, and more easily accessible as well, in the Masse region and in Mono. The two deposits just fish, the freshness of its palm-groves and mentioned can be operated to cover the oxygen they give off, its villages set inter alia, the needs of the two clinker around lakes, the Atakora fortresses, grinding mills in the South. numerous fauna, folklore and art, national (vi) As regards gold, research is being parks, everything that Benin has, makes conducted more intensively around de-posits at present limited in extent, but to find, after only a few hours journey

> TARGETS, STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR THE 1980 DECADE

from Europe, repose and the natural

setting for which modern man so desper-

1. Priority targets

of projects as follows:

(ii) Phosphates

pany (Benin-Libya)

the mining potential.

(iv) Marble with mixed-economy com-

(v) Iron ore (vi) The Perma (Atakora) gold deposits

of Benin's geological map and the com-

clearly identified areas, will make it

programme for exploiting and upgrading

In the next 3 to 5 years, the compilation

(iii) Kaolin

The targets and new development strategy stem from the statement made on 30th November, 1972 by Benin's Head of State, about the direction in which the nation intends to move, and from later programmes as expressed in further statements and documents. Development strategy has three basic

(i) Development along democrate times. and continuity for storage, transport and cycling the manpower required to impleive demand for increase in food products. with those replaced, and should be accessing the manpower required to impleive demand for increase in food products.

(ii) Independent development. Here necessary if the problems facing this tangible results for the latter only in the and multilateral assistance from EDF the aim is to give direction to the nation's group of countries are to be solved. economic development in all sectors, in of foreign partners.

(iii) Planned development. The objective mples. It will be larger than the present s to control the various socio-economic changes by conscious effort, and induce all workers to reflect seriously on change deposits whose potential could be so and how to bring it about, by active great as to make the complete transformation of Benin's economy feasible.

participation.

The fundamental aims of development medium-term programmes for exploiting these resources are beamed on a number are to get rid of all aspects of under-development, create conditions for a decent (i) Off-shore oil with Norway providing develop their innate abilities, and technical assistance. Operations will be phased over a ten-year period, using only satisfy their material and socio-cultural needs as fully as possible.

These basic objectives will be secured and an appropriate development strategy. Priority targets for the decade are as

(i) Satisfying the essential needs of the population, materially, socially and

(ii) Becoming self-sufficient in food. (iii) Exploiting and upgrading the country's natural resources.

(iv) Building up a sound industrial

(v) Establishing independent foundations for capital accumulation. (vi) Setting up a civic and professional

ous, physical development, as far as the territory is concerned.

(viii) Providing a technological infra-structure tailored to the country's needs. In quantitative terms, the target for the 1980 decade is to double GDP in real terms and increase the actual per capita income by at least 150%. If these targets are to be reached, there must be an average growth rate in real terms of nately 7% p.a.

This is an economic growth target, at once ambitious and necessary. It is ambitious when we remember that the general economic growth trend from 1970 -1977, according to UNCTAD statistics was 2.5%. The adoption of this ambitious aim, which means pushing the long-term growth target up to a much higher ceiling. s necessary, if the most distressing probiems of under-development are to be solved, in order to meet a high population growth standing at 2.7% p.a. at the present time, and absorb expanding manpower in the years ahead. If the recorded 1970 - 1977 growth rate is maintained, the result, on the basis of the UNCTAD nant, since it will show an increase of I

social infrastructure imply that a much products can supply the deficiency. larger flow of external aid can now be

In adopting a high consolidated development target, the Government of the People's Republic of Benin is not resessed with the "fetish" of GDP growth. The steps taken to organize society politically, all, the principle of development for and by a larger number of operational targets
by the people concerned, will ensure that
the fruits of accelerated development are distributed generally, and not enjoyed

> 2. Development strategy To secure development targets, the Government has selected an appropriate strategy, with the following key compon-

(a) Industrialisation to facilitate resource upgrading and back up the rural sector.

An independent economy is unthinkable without a powerful industrial sector which will gradually reduce dependence ing system consonant with develop- on capital goods and facilitate greater participation in the international division of labour, first at sub-regional level, and gradually on a more extended scale. An industrialisation strategy does not imply neglect of rural development. If the rural the 1980 decimals are the second strategy does not imply neglect of rural development. If the rural the second strategy does not imply neglect of rural development. sector were to be divided into three sub-radical change in the main features of sectors, the whole range of activities "up stream" (capital goods industries for integrated rural and agricultural develop- consolidation, the principal task is to ment), agriculture in the conventional push the economic growth rate up to a meaning of the term, and the whole range much higher ceiling than would be the of activities "down stream" (food- case if we relied on the general growth processing industries, marketing infratrend as evidenced historically. This structure), you can easily visualise the means, in effect, substantially increasing contribution a well-structured industrial per capita income. sector can make to the foundations of To give drive to the economy, its modern-style agriculture: logistic support, sectoral pattern will have to be overhauled. financial back-up.

be paid for in currency.

the reliability of food supplies. To enhance Benin's considerable agridollar only for 1977 - 1990, at 1976 precarious nature of agricultural product- population is to be halted.

Accelerated growth also indicates the support must be made available in the At the same time, a reassessment of other words, to give effect to the nation's Benin people's firm resolve to secure short or middle run, to enable the agriwill, without creating any isolationist development. The chances of attaining cultural sector to sustain the process of training has begun, in terms of a project useds and with due regard to the interests this target are now more realistic, in the accelerated growth registered in recent light of achievements made under the years. Having regard to the fact that First Development Plan which created national industries are short of resources favourable conditions for future develop- for agricultural production, the temporary ment. In particular, the substantial increase in imports of such resources is a achievements recorded in economic and necessity, until such times as national

> 9 (c) Modifying the one-crop export economy and increasing the role of the domestic market.

Benin's export pattern took shape in the colonial era and aimed at meeting the demand of the richer countries. In view of the fragility of such exports and their great dependence on the international has been out forward. This will be based on increasing the role of exports enhanced by processing, and on expanding the domestic market by bringing into the monetary economy new sections of society with substantial purchasing power. In the

long, run, greater, production of inter-mediary goods will help to bring about a greater division of labour in society. The application of this strategy will not hub, a crossroads of trade. On the contrary, it will strengthen the necessary es for more thoroug going and profitable cooperation in com- (on the responsibility of the min

Action to change the pattern of the projects, subsidiaries etc).

The overall aim of action envisaged in the 1980 decade is to bring about a Benin's economy. At the general level,

primarily by building up a sound and Rural and agricultural For instance, investment in cement diversified secondary sector and by a development eduction upgrades limestone resources comparative down-grading of the part. In the framework of general develop and facilitates the establishment of basic played by trade. Intensive industrialisation ment strategy, priority in the 1980 decade infrastructure for farming and the rural will facilitate the reduction of the terriary will be given to the rural and agricultural tries receiving such exports will tend to level of techniques, a special effort will areas (e.g. irrigation systems, farm build-sector of the economy which, in actual sector, which is regarded as the basis of increase. This will reduce Benin's depen-have to be made as regards the "absorption ings and rural housing), without having fact, reflects underemployment. Another development. The main objectives in dence on the traditional markets for the of development. This effort will seek, to rely on imported cement which has to priority task is increased agricultural rural and agricultural sector development export of agricultural products. Emphasis among other things, to urge in no uncertain productivity through harmonious intro- are as follows: duction of simple techniques (e.g. animal (i) Ensuring that the country is self- countries. This should make a substantial better drinking water supplies and invest-(b) Creating greater confidence in draught ploughing), selective mechanis- sufficient in food. The attainment of this contribution to greater regional cooperation ments in the health and education sector, ation, and the use of modern farming target will facilitate improvement in levels in trade between developing countries, the aim being to put an end to the methods designed to increase output, and patterns of nutrition, ensure available by way of enhancing Benin's considerdisparities that exist in these areas between projections just referred to, will keep cultural development potential, and avoid These steps are absolutely decessary if bility of food supplies and eliminate food able agricultural natural potential, a tech-country and town. the per capital income practically stag- the results of serious upheavals in inter- the disturbing tendency towards a down- imports. By making self-sufficiency in nological strategy will be adopted with a The financial outlay required to reach national food markers, as well as the turn in agricultural output per head of food a target, the Government has selected view to exerting a healthy influence on a 4 to 5% growth rate is put at CFA fr.

(i) Development along democratic lines. also expresses the hopes of the Benin to step up production and reinforce to increasing literacy, training and recreased purchasing power led to an effect-should not lead to any break in continuity ment. right type of assistance, which is so agricultural development, produces the downward trend in exports.

framework of a sequence of coherent agro-industrial complexes to obtain better from a "domestic" or subsistence to a

activities. comjeted and, following that, increased aid to cover recurrent expenditure.

operations to provide villages with water supplies; a village-wide classroom building programme to step up literacy; the estab himent of village and comunits to back up preventive medicine units at village level, the national reforest-

Development policies In carrying out the development strategy utlined in the foregoing pages, attention will also be given to sectoral strategies concerned), and to considerations of organic and structural unity (package

To mobilise the resources and skills ecessary to see this stategy through, the Government will reinforce and amplify the various facilities provided, thus guaranteeing its role as guide and motive force: inspection, conception and functioning of the planning machinery, mechanisms for mobilising domestic

resources, pricing policies, etc. . . largely on a planned, socialist-orientated development, on the predominant part played by the informal sector and subsistence, and on the open-ended character or the country's economy.

food is the salient factor in developing the crop rotation systems and the development hoc" projects.

rces of production, in a context where of small-scale water resources for farming Benin's development spans two periods: human toil and labour have not yet been. In addition, encouragement will be given 1981 - 1983, which ties in with the superseded by animal draught ploughing to animal draught ploughing and the use

programmes should be given high priority of new agricultural techniques, will stimuin the allocation of external aid. They late demand for intermediary and capital
must be implemented without delay if the goods from national industries. Through ture will be backed up by a change in the programme drawn up for the decade is to the spread of techniques and the use of social patterns governing farming. Settling be carried through successfully, precisely modern productive methods, food pro-because this programme is set in the duction will increase and this will enable duction and livestock breeding, moving

of capital goods. agriculture and forestry. This objective community farms and inst

The aim in matters of growth is to reach a target of 4 to 5% p.a. in the give logistic support, for the improvement course of he decade.

give logistic support, for the improvement of traditional farming. Such support will course of he decade.

In accordance with the target for self-gation, de be lost sight of as a supply base for requirements.

been satisfied, the range of exports will culture will foster the growing food crops, extend to food products. This will provide live stock farming and water supplies. which there is excessive dependence by sector of resources for agricultural prothe national economy on the state of duction (tools, simple machines, fertiliser, international markets for particular ex- pesticide) and food-processing industries, port commodities. The expansion of agro- Finally, infrastructure and transport deindustrial complexes will also facilitate a velopment will help open up production wider range of agricultural exports, in-zones and increase the effects of direct cluding processed food and farm products. investment in the rural sector.

Interim Investment Programme (IIP) and (iii) Developing the domestic market of lertiliser. Research in agronomy, agri-what remains of the decade. IIP contains This target will be secured by raising the cultural extension and the provision of the most urgent projects and programmes, income of the peasant masses and in-technical advisory staff will have to be including projects which were not imple- creasing their demand for consumer goods stepped up. Technological change of mented in the First State Plan. It is of industrial origin. Greater purchasing various kinds must be achieved within a therefore advisable that ITP projects and power for the farmer and the dissemination time-scale designed to produce the best

supplies of agricultural primary products. market economy, and developing pro-(iii) Helping to finance growth. As a ducers' cooperatives, as well as cooperata major factor. What is mainly required first step, the agricultural sector will ives for supply and collection, are the is assistance designed to secure a more retain practically all its surplus to finance social modes best suited to increase exhaustive utilisation of projects already investments for self-sustained growth. agricultural productivity. The state will Increase in farming productivity will play a dual role in modifying the social facilitate the attainment of a level of aspects of agriculture. It will participate There are four more priority areas: agricultural output in excess of domestic directly in production through State farms, financing the building of wells and drilling market needs. Export earnings from and indirectly by encouraging groupings farming will be used to finance the import which pursue what might be termed revolutionary ideas in matters of cooper-(iv) Protecting the natural resources of ation, producers' cooperatives, local will be attained by the anti-erosion cam- farms (for schools, universities and public paign and the national reforestation pro- administrations), to offset the deficiencies

of traditional farming in its social aspects. Another function of the State will be to This target will be secured through a be by way of extension work and the strategy based on a number of key factors provision of technical supervisory staff, of a horizontal kind. provision of technical supervisory staff, supplying modern farming facilities, irrievelopment agricultural credit, sufficiency in food, the agricultural pro-improved marketing, storage and transport duction machinery will be geared to food and the organisation of applied agricultural farming and animal husbandry. The im-research tailored to the realities of local portance of industrial cash crops will not life and slanted towards the country's

industries and aero-industries, and a Rural development investment arrangemeans of reducing unfavourable trade ments will follow the general lines of alances. Development Strategy, and be both direct.
When domestic needs in food have and indirect. Direct investment in agrian escape from the present situation in Indirect investment will affect the sub-

With the expansion of the range of Having regard to the importance of the agricultural exports, the number of coun- labour factor in rural life and the low will be placed on trade with African terms, the need for a better balanced diet.

the direct approach for solving malnumition. production, It will be tailored to the 210 billion. It includes agriculture in the ion in Benin, it has been suggested that a Steps will be taken on a massive scale. In other words, it has taken action even social realities of the rural areas. It is strict sense of the term, livestock farming. The adoption of this high growth rate more determined effort should be made to upgrade human resources, with a view before economic development and in-

The action planned for rural develop Instants at producing a rain devised in the interest of the action planned for rural development products.

In a same at producing a rain development of the section planned for rural development products.

In a same at producing a rain development of the section planned for rural development products.

In a same at producing a rain development product of food and so the benefits of gramme devised in the interest of the marketing of farm products.

An up-swing in the availability of food output will be increased to a specific and read output will be increased on increase energy production and arrest capacity, bearing in mind the fact that industrial increase in the flow of the isation even when geared to back up increase energy production and arrest capacity, bearing in mind the fact that industrial increase in the flow of the isation even when geared to back up increase energy production and arrest recentain tor increase in food products.

An up-swing in the availability of food output will be increased ou

BÉNIN "Prêt pour la Révolution! La Lutte continue."

Potentiel minier prometteur

Les ressources minières du Bénin sont insuffisamment connues. Les quelques prospections effectuées aboutissent à des resultats qui, quoique parcellaires, permettent d'augurer favorablement des possibilités pour le Bénin d'asseoir son ice et de développer ses ex-

A ce jour, les résultats des prospections du pays peuvent être résumés comme

neul puits forès (off shore), cinq ont donné des résultats positifs et les estimations des réserves sures portant sur une quarantaine de millions de barils

 Pour ce qui est du phosphate, les gisements découverts au Nord du pays ont une teneur moyenne de 20 à 32% et les réserves sûres étaient estimées à 2,5 millionsde tounes. Les travaux en cours de tonnes, le potentiel existant qui pourra ainsi répondre aux besoins du développement agricole (superphosphate) et à

une partie des besoins des pays voisins situés essentiellement au Nord du pays ont été estimées à 500 millions de tonnes, de teneur moyenne. Elles pennettent de répondre à la demande du pays et des

 Quant aux gisements de kaolin, ils se situent à un niveau supérieur aux oesticide, caoutchouc, parfumerie, etc niveau international. En effet, sur 800 km' devant être prospectés, une superficie de 0.2 km² a donné 50.000 tonnes de

Pour ce qui est de calcaire, les prospections de gisement d'Arlan, qui -traverse le Bénin d'Est en Ouest, ont abouti déjà à des programmes opérat-ionnels (traitement du capacité de caire pour les besoins de la cimenterie d'une capacité de 500.000 tonnes a Onigbolo) elles indiquent de plus un potentiel supérieur, en quantité et en qualité, et d'accès plus facile, dans le région de Masse et dans la Mono. Ces derniers sements pourront être exploitiés, notamment pour couvrir les besoins des deux

• pour ce qui est de l'or, les recher-ches continuent d'une manieture plus intensive autour des gisements de portée: pour l'instant modeste, et dont les filons offrent des teneurs de 80 grammes par tonne, alors que la norme de rentabilité

se situe à 5 g la tonne quant aux autres minerais (rutile, te, uranıum, zinc, plomb, nickel, etc. . .), les indecews existants sont peu ants dans le cadre de quelques

 en ce qui concerne le sable, les recherches qui sont achevées ont dégagé orise dans l'industrie du verre

 quantau sel marin, des possibilités existent pour couvrir les besoins du marché intérieur et pour l'exportation

• Il est à noter, enfin, que l'importance des eaux minérales et thermales est telle qu'elle a donné déià lieu exploitation Les programmes de prospections minières qui vont se noursaivre d'une manière plus systématique et plus intensive, per-metront de définir, à court teme, un programme opérationnel de forages.

Une carte géologique au 1/200.000 pour tout le pays va être effectuée sur la base des travaux déjà mitiés avec des concours techniques opérant dans le cadre bilateral (URSS, France, Roumanie) et éral (FED, PNUD).

Parallelement, le redimensionnement des moyens de recherche et de formation est entrepris (project de construction et ent d'un laboratoire national charge d'analyses d'échantillons géo-chimiques, plus important que le labor-atoire actuel).

En attendant l'évaluation définitive des gisements minéraux dont le potentiei pourrait être tel qu'il permettrait de transformer complètement l'économie du pays, les programmes à moyen terme de mise vers les projects suivants:

 l'exploitation du petrol off-shore réalisée avec l'assistance technique norvégienne. Elle sera amortie sur une dizaine d'années avec les seules réserves conducts I'exploitation du phosphate

l'explonation du kaoilin • l'exploitation du marbre par les

soins d'une société d'économie mixte l'exploitation du mineral de fer • l'exploitation des gisements d'or

de Perma (Atakora) Dans les 3 à 5 années à venir, la l'achèvement des sondages et forages sur publiques, et notamment équilbrer les zones identifiées d'une manièls r'e budget national de fonctionnement. -->⇒s précise, permettront d'élaborer un programme plus consequent d'exploitation

et de valorisation du potentiel minier. Potentiel touristique riche

Le Bénin, par son riche héritage culturel, par la beauté et la variété de says paysages, figure parmi les très grandes les variétés de paysages et de climats côtes atlantiques aux sables du Sahel, le Bénin offre au visiteur tout ce ou'il peut trouver en Afrique. Son cordn littoral est bordé de plages superbes. Ses fleuves et rivieres poissonneux, la fraicheur et mint les conditions d'une trandformation ois. Les possibilités d'atteindre cet objectif l'oxygene de ses palmeraies ses villages lacustres, ses châteaux forts de l'Atakora. sa faune abondante, son folklore et son art, ses parcs nationaux, tout au Bénin permet de trouver, à quelques heures de l'Europe, le calme et le cadre naturel que

Au Sud, le littoral et longé pr un chapelet de lagunes qui offrent un milieu aquatique tres propice aux promenades. la nuit comme le jour, à la peche, au ski nautique. La converture végétale, faite de mangroves et de cocotiers, est parcourue par le route des peches de Cotonou à Ouidah, Nombre d'autres mouifs d'attraction, de natures très diverses, s y rencon-

villages touristiques (Ganvié. So-Awa). de l'esprit créateur des larges masses les villages toffins

aut-lieu du culte vodoun, siège du temple

sques et les eaux thermales de les plages de Grand-Popo avec les

lac Nokoue par le canal Torché constituent une voie de promenada paisible entre les

se du patrimoine culturel de la région. L'artisanat d'art y est très florissant. -L'histoire et le passe de tous les peuples de la région sont représentés à travers lotures, les statuettes et les masques.

nalais constituent le haut-lieu de l'histoire. nationale. Le musée, avec ses toiles et entures, concentre les exploits de longue dynastie des Ouéebadia Cependant, à Cove et Baname, les touristes peuvent visiter les valeurs artistiques de la région (curivriers, sculpteurs sur bois, etc . . .).

breux villages qui se nichent dans les collines (relief résiduel) de Dassa-Zoumè. Savè et Savalou. Dans cette zone de transition entre le Nord et le Sud du magma de granit temoignet du souci qui avait été celui des Itcha, Tchabe His et Mahis pour se défendre contre les royumes esclavagistes du Sud et du Nord. chemin de Djougou, les monts Del Casse terieurs. offrent au touriste des diaclases très

Au Nord, dans le Borgou, le foiklore bariba des royaumes de Parakou et Nikki oue les frontières coloniales n'ont pu

Dans l'Atakora.la nature et l'homme accueillent le touriste désireaux de voir, Au Nord, dans le Borgou, le folklore bariba que les frontières coloniales n'ont

Dans l'Atakora la nature et l'homme conservées dans un "bocal d'ivoire", plus brillantes civilisations agricoles

Les somba, depuis plusiers générations, sont à l'oeuvre. Ils construisent, le temps ment sont d'éliminer les phénome démolit et ils reconstruisent encore, parsemblées par une clo*1F4% ture défensive, le tout dans un paysage de collines

Plus encore au Nord, c'est la nature

qui accueille. Cinq grands points méritent d'être visités : • le parc national de la Pendjari le parc national du W

les réserves de faune de la Kour-

eles zones cynegetiques de la Pendjari, de l'Atakora et de Dioua les cataractes de Tanèka.

 insuffisance de la planification de formation professionnelle à tous les niveaux de qualification, notamment dans les disciplines scientifiques et tech • étroitesse des stimulants financiers pour les compétences, de niveau élevé ou cialise, qui entraîne un certain exode de cette main-d'oeuvre qualifiée

spécialisation toulours plus mar puée, exigée par une acce^an^ulération largement exogene de la sophistication des techniques de planification et de

Une stratégie de répartition de la maind'oeuvre, qualifiée ou non, reste aussi à entremendre sur l'ensemble du territoire national et pour les différents secteurs, à ommencer par le secteur rural. C'est ainsi que des programmes de dans les prochaines décennies, sont nécessaires pour attenuer la pression démo-

e qui s'exerce sur le Sud où 54% de la population vit sur 10% des Ferme volonté de développement

en comptant d'abord sur ses propres tenu à préparer les conditions institutionainsi que l'Etat a pris en charge les absorber le volume croissant de la main-principaux secteurs de l'économie. Il a d'oeuvre dans les années à venir. La confection de la carte géologique et pu aussi mettre de l'ordre dans les finances poursuite du taux de croissance historique

réalisés ou programmés, il faut noter du revenu par habitant qui augmenterait prises pour atteindre l'autosufisance cours de la période 1977-1990. d'unités collectives autonomes, de fermes elevé exprime également les esperances d'Etat, de fermes de districts et de prov- du Gouvernement et du peuple bainois inces. En outre, l'accent a été mis sur les que le Programme, en faveur des pays les échanges économiques, techniques et moins avancés, apportera une aug régions tuorisiques Ouest africaines. Sur échanges économiques, techniques et moins avancés, apportera une augment-le terriroire béninois se trouvent toutes culturels avec les pays à économie de ation substatielle des flux d'assistance marche, les pays socialistes et les pays indespensables et appropriés à la solution reconnues en Afrique de l'Ouest. Des en voie de développement, notamment des problèmes rencontrès dans ce groupe

les pays voisins. Loi fondamentale, de creer progressivi- ferme de développement du peuple béninla révalorisation du rôle travailleurs et des réalisations du premier Plan de dével-ion profonde de l'économie béninoise ions de vie des masses dans les villes et particulier. l'amorce des grandes réalis- thétique, la tache principale à achever est. L'augmentation des disponsibilités augmenter les effets des investisses

les campagnes. Des reformes importantes ont été entreprises ou étudiées activement dans des maintenant, un flux beaucoup plus éleve que celui qui résulterait de la divers domaines touchant aux super- grand assistance exterieure, structures léguées, de manière à les aux

réalités aux options nationales. C'est ainsi qu'un schema original a été conomie, conçu à partir de discussions très démocratiques et mis en oeuvre a nitre expéri- croissance du PIB. I es mesures prises sectorielle de l'économie, surtour par la mental dans le sans d'une liason entre la dans le domaine de l'organisation politique, construction d'un secteur secondaire solicle ion du revenu des masses paysannes et santé et de l'éducation qui visent à éliminer formation et la production. L'école nou- sociale et économique de la société, et et diversifié et par la diminution relative l'acceptifiés dans ces domaines entre la le developpement du transport et la touristiques que l'acceptifié et par la diminution relative. velle, qui constitue une véritable unité de surrout le principe du développement par du rôle du commerce. L'industrialisation de consommation d'origine industrielle. campagne et la ville.

le lac Nokoue et ses multiples production, est une des manifestations laborieuses de nos villes et campagne. la ville traditionnelle de ouidal. pour que, face à une demande sociale le lac Ahémé avec ses abords ales muisse permettre le dévelopment démocratique et la réduction de coût d

Il faut noter aussi qu'au niveau local compter-sur-soi" collectif, une mobildes taches de construction nationale est enregistrée depuis querques ann

et sociauk, des salles de réunions, des écoles, des boutiques populaires, de petits A ces richesses naturelles s'ajoute la été réalisés en bonne partie par le recours du pays, contribuant ainsi à une réponse rue aux besoins essentiels des masses laborieuses

Un système de solution technique et l'Etat, des provinces, des pays amis et ettrait d'optimiser les réalisations d'infrastructures sociales par les intéresses eux- du Bénin

OBJECTIFS, STRATEGIE ET POLITIOUE DE **DEVELOPPEMENT POUR LA DECENNIE 1980**

Objectifs prioritaires

Les objectifs et la stratégie nouvelle de développement découlent du discours de l'orientation nationale du Chef de l'Etat. Industrialisation permettant de Au Nord de la latitude de Parakou, sur le discours et documents, programmes ul- et de donner un appui au secteur

isent cette stratègie de développement vise à une distribution juste des bénéfices galvanise toute la culture du peuple bariba de la croissance à tous les béninois et à l'augmentation, à bref délai, du niveau de vie encore trop proche du minimum vital.

pour objectif l'orientation des évolutions de l'économie nationale, soit le résultant bariba des royaumes de Parakou et - de la volonté nationale, sans toutefois Nikki galvanise toute la culture du peuple promouvoir l'islationnisme et en respectdéveloppement planifié, qui vise à une maîtrise consciente des transform- des biens de production pour dévelop

participation active de tous les travailleurs dans la conception et la mise en œuvre Les but fondamentaux de développesous-développement, de créer des con-

pays tanèta offrent une vie de la province de l'Atakora avec les huttes rondes ras-de l'Atakora avec les huttes rondes rasses capacités personnelles, et de satisfaire. matériels et socio-culturels. Ces buts fondamentaux seront réalisés par l'intermediaire d'objectifs plus op-

érationnels et par une stratégie appropriée Les objectifs prioritaires pour la décen-

 satisfaction des besoins matériels, ocio-culturels essentiels de la population réalisation de l'autosuffis

 exploitation et valorisation des essources naturelles du pays

 construction d'un secteur industriei l'accumulation du capital

création d'un système de formation rivique et professionnelle répondent aux besoins de développement

développement spatial harme constitution de bases technologiques

adaptées aux besoins du pays On se pose, pour la décennie 1980, l'objectif quantitatif de doubler le Produit ntérieur brut en termes réels, et d'augmenter au moins d'une fois et demie le ces objectifs, il serait nécessaire d'attein dre le taux moyen de croissance réelle Cet objectif de croissance éconor

est à la fois ambitieux et nécessaire. Il est ambitieux en tenant compte de la tendance historique de la croissance èconomique basée sur la periode 1970-1977 qui s'élevait selon les calculs effectués par la Modification du caractère CNUCED à 2,5%. L'adoption de cet objectif de croissance ambitieux, qui iste à pousser le taux de croissa à long terme à un plafond beaucoup plus Depuis 1972, et dans le cadre d'une élevé, est nécessaire pour résoudre les té exemplaire, l'Etat béninois a problèmes de sous-développement les plus douloureux pour faire face à une nelles et techniques d'un développement font croissance démographique qui, à planifié au profit des populations. C'est présent, s'élève à 2,7% par an, et pour publiques, et notamment équilbrer le de la période 1970-1977 aurait pour nudget national de fonctionnement. conséquence, selon les prévisions de la A côté des investisements industriels CNUCED déjà mentionnées, stagnation l'importance et la diversité des mesures (au prix de 1976) d'un seul dollar au

mentaire : creation de sociétés d'Etat, L'adoption de cet objectif de croissance

de pays. Le Benin s'efforce, dans le cadre des La croissance accélérée est, en même options nationales exprimées à travers la temps, une expression de la volonte profonde des rapports sociaux à travers sont devenues plus realistes à la lumière l'adoption des solutions répondant à oppement. Ce Plan a créé les conditions dans toutes ses caractéristiques principl'imperatif de transformation des condit- favorables au développement futur. En ales, Au niveau général, et le plus synations dans le domaine de l'infrastructure de pousser le taux de croissance de économique et sociale permet d'accueillir. l'économie à un plafond beaucoup plus ductifs à travers l'augmentation de la Etant donné l'importance du facteur

de developpement le Gouvernement de tête d'habitant.



"S.E. Camarade Mathieu KEROUKOU Président de la République Populaire

et pour les intéressés eux-mêmes, assure-ront la répartition des fruits d'un dével-tertiaire de l'économie qui, d'ailleurs, est nt plus acceléré entre tous, et pas

Stratégie de développement Pour réaliser les objectifs de dévelprogramment, le Gouvernement a choisi une strategie appropriée qui se compose des

rurai se concevoir sans un secteur industriel puissant, capable de diminuer progres vis des biens de production importés et aussi permettant de participer, d'une internationale du travail, au niveau sous régional, puis progressiven échelle plus élargie. La stratégie d'industrialisation ne signifie pas qu'on neglige le ent rural. Si l'on decoupe le secteur rural en trois sous-secteurs: de des activités amont (industries accueillent le touriste désireaux de voir, ations économiques et sociales et une ment agricole et rural intégre), l'agricull'ensemble des activités aval (industries de transformation des produits agricoles. imagine facilement l'apport d'un secteur industriel bien structure à la création des bases mê d'une secteur industriel bien es d'une aeri apport logistique, appui financier. Par exemple. l'investissement dans la production du ciment valoris les ressources propres du calcaire, et permet la construction des infrastructures de base pour l'agriculture et le monde rural (exemp steme d'irrigation, construction agricole et rurale) sans recours au ciment extérieur

Renforcement de la sécurité

alimentaire Pour mettre en valeur les potentialités nsidérables du développe au Bénin d'une part, et pour éviter les conséquences des perturbations profonde our les marches internationaux agricoles et du caractère aléatoire de la production agricole au Benin d'autre part, on envisage de multiplier les efforts visant à augmenter la production elle-même, et de renforcer les structures de stockage, de transport et de commercialisation dans le domaine des produits agricoles.

Etant donné que l'industrialisation meme quand elle s'oriente vers l'appui au développement agricole, ne cree pou l'agriculture des effets tangibles qu'a moyen ou à long terme, il serait néce à bref et moyen terme, d'accorder à l'agriculture un support plus direct pour érce qui s'est amorcé ces demières années sidèrant l'insuffisance des industrie nationeles de moyens de production agricole, il sera indispensable d'augm pour un temps, les importations de tels moyens, en attendant que viennent s'v substituer les produits nationaux.

monocultural des exportations et

accroissement du rôle du marché La structure des exportations du Beniu s'est formée pendant la période coloniale et visait à satisfaire la demande des pays riches. Etant donné le caractère fragile de telles exportations et la dépendence forte de la conjoncture internationale, on envisage de conduire le processus de ubstitution des exportations qui se fonderait sur l'accroissement du rôle des exportations valorisées par la transform ation, et sur l'elargissement du marché intérieur par l'intégration à l'économie monétaire des nouvelles couches sociales avec un pouvoir d'achat accru. A long tion des biens intermédiaires contribuers à la division sociale approfondie du travail.

La poursuite de cette strategie n'entrainera pas l'affaiblissement du rôle du Benin comme carrefour commercial. Au contraire, elle renforcera les bases internes nécessaires pour une coopération com-

Actions visant à transformer la structure de l'économie L'ensemble des actions prévues pour

En adoptant l'objectif synthétique eleve d'augmenter sensiblement le revenu par

reflet du sous-emploie. Une autre pour une poignée de privilégiés. tache prioritaire est l'augmentation de la productivité agricole à travers l'introduc (exemple: l'introduction de la culture et par l'introduction de movens modernes production agricole permenant d'accroître le rendement des cultures. Ces mesures sont indispensables afin

> baisse de la production agricole par Des actions massives seront poursuivies pour valoriser les ressources humaines l'économie nationale de la conjoncture d'alphabétisation, pour former et perfect- de quelques produits d'exportation. ionner la main-d'oeuvre nécessaire à la L'expansion des complexes agro-industréalisation des programmes envisages, et aussi pour explorer et développer les ations agricoles aux renduits alimentaires

duction d'énergie et freiner la tendance à la baisse des exportations. Le programme de développement du période 1981-1983 qui correspond à celle du Programme intérimaire d'investdécennie. Le programme intérimaire d'investissement contient les projets et quels on retrouve quelques projet qui gionale.
n'ont pu être executés pendant le premier Pour Plan d'Etat. Il est donc souhaitable que dans le Programme intérimaire d'investissement recoivent une grande priorité exècution rapide est nécessaire pour la revisite du programme de la décennie, et dans le cadre d'une séquence d'actions

financement a une grande importance. Il agricoles par l'amélioration du capital et organisation des masses rurales, creation s'agit, tout d'abord, de l'assistance visant biologique, des methodes culturales, des et amélioration des structures d'accueil déia achevés, ensuite, une assistance accrue pour couvrir les dépenses de agricole. En outre, seront encouragées la

Quatre autres domaines sont prioritdes puits et forages pour alimenter tous les villages en eau potable; la construction de classes dans tous les villages pour accelerer l'alphabétisation: la construction des unités villageoises de santé et des unités communales de santé pour renforcer les services de la médecine préventive au niveau des villages; le programme national

Politques de développement

La stratégie de développement, pré-sentée dans les paragraphes précéents, aussi hien à des stratègies sectorielles (sous la responsabilité des ministères nteresses) qu'à des considérations de cohérence organique et structurelle (grappes de projets, filières, etc. . .).
Afin de mobiliser les ressources et les

de cette stratégie, le Gouvernement renforcera et completera les différents moyens d'action qui garrantissent son rôle dirigeant et moteur: contrôle, conception et fonction de l'appareil planificateur, sources intérieures, politique des prix,

Bien entendu, ces movens sont largetère socialiste et planifié du dévelonceinformel et de subsistence, et par le l'approvisionnement en moyens de procaractère ouvert de l'économie du pays. Développement rural et agricole de développement, une place prioritaire du stockage et du transport, et l'organispour la décennie 1980 sera accordée au ation de la recherche agricole appliquée, secteur rural et agricole qui est considéré adaptée aux réalités et oriente vers les ne la base de développement. Les besoins du pays. objectifs principaux, dans le développement du secteur rural et agricole, sont les le développement rural sera conforme Equipement et transports

sance alimentaire du pays. La realisation tations de la stratégie de developpement, de cet objectif nutritionnelle de la popu- et aura un caractère direct et indirect. lation, d'assurer la securité d'approvisionnement alimentaire et d'éliminer les culture favoriseront les cultures vivrieres. En adoptant l'objectif de l'autosuffisance Les investissments indirects seront alimentaire, le Gouvernement a choisi accordes surrout au sous-secteur des l'approche directe pour résondre le prob-moyens de production agricole (outils, leme de la malnutrition, c'est-à-dire avant machines simples, engrais et pesticides même que le processus de développement et aux industries transformant les produits alimentaires aura aussi des effets pro- directs dans le secteur rural. capacité de travail, etant donné qu'elle travail dans le secteur tural lie au faible tendance historique et, en conséquence, est l'élèment principal de développement niveau techniques, il faudra prévoir un des forces productives au moment ou la effort particulier dans les "consommations culture attelée et la mécanisation n'ont de développement comprenant surtout pas encore remplacé le travail humain Cet objectif sera réalisé par l'augmentar- des investissements dans le secteur de la

Le pouvoir d'achat accru des producteurs agricoles et la diffusion des techniques nouvelles dans l'agriculture encourageet d'équipements faits aux industries nationales. A la suite de la diffusion des techniques et de l'utilisation des moyens de production agricole permettra de industriels en matières premières agricoles. • Participer au financement de la

croissance. Le secteur agricole retiendra, dans une première étape, la quasitotalité de son surplus pour financer ses investissements afin d'achever la croissance

L'augmentation de la productivité du ravail agricole permettra d'atteindre un niveau de production agricole dépassant les besoins du marché intérieur. Les revenus des exportations agricoles seront utilisées pour le financement d'importation de biens d'équipements

 Protéger les ressources naturelles de l'agriculture et de la sylviculture. Cet objectif se réalisera à travers la lutte contre l'érosion côtière et le programme tional de reboisement

En termes de croissance, l'objectif est d'atteindre, pendant la décennie, un taux ice de 4 à 5% par an. La réalisation de ces objectifs sera poursuivie par une stratégie qui repose

Conformément à l'objectif d'autos fisance alimentaire, on orientera la structure de la production agricole vers dant. l'importance des cultures de rapport es sera maintenue pour approvisionner les industries, agro-industries, et pour réduire le déficit de la balance d'arrêter la tendance préoccupante de la

Onand les bosins intérieurs en produits iviiers pour sortir de la situation actuelle

L'élargissement de la gamme des produits agricoles exportés permettra égale destinataires en réduisant la dépendance L'accent sera mis sur les échanges aves les pays africains, ce qui sera une contrihution appréciable à une coopération commerciale elargie entre les pays en ammes les plus urgents parmi les voie de développement à l'échelle renaturel considérable de l'agriculture

sera ado niques n'entrainement pas de solution de de remplacer, et qu'elles soient accessibles culture attelée et l'utilisation des engrais. Il sera nècessaire de renforcer la recherche aires: le financement de la construction agronomique, la vulgarisation et l'encadrement technique. Les transformations techniques seront réalisées dans un ordre chronologique susceptible de produire le maximum d'effets positifs.

La stratègie technologique agricole sera appuyée par la transformation des structures sociales de l'agriculture. La sédentarisation des nomades, l'intégration de la production végétale avec l'élevage, le passage de l'economie "domestique" l'economie marchande, le développement des coopératives de production d'approvisionnement et de collectes, sont les formes sociales les plus aptes à l'augmentation de la productivité de l'Etat dans la transformation sociale de directement dans la production à travers les fermes d'Etat, et indirectement par volutionnaires à vocation coopérative (GRVC), des coopératives de prodution, des fermes des collectivités locales et des formes institutionnelles de production

lique) pour pallier les déficiences du système social d'agriculture traditionnelle. Un autre rôle de l'Etat sera de donner un appui logistique à l'amélioration du traditionelle. Cet appui comprendra: la duction agricole modernes. l'irrigation. Dans le cadre de la stratégie générale l'amélioration de la commercialisation, La structure des investissements dans

Assurer la sécurité et l'autosuffi- oppement rural sera conforme aux orien-Les investissements directs dens l'agrimportations des produits alimentaires. l'élevage et l'approvisionnement en eau.

la promotion d'une diète plus équilibrée. Développer le marché intérieur. l'approvisionnement en eau potable, et

anteindre le taux de croissance de 4 à tion agricole, accroîtoire les possi 4,5% sont estimés à 210 milliards de de choix des localisations industrielles ront la demande de biens intermediaries FCFA. Ces besoins comprenment l'agriculture au sens strict, l'élevage, les forêts. la pêche et le développement des infrastructures rurales.

Les actions, dans le domaine du déeloppement rural, sont groupés en plusieurs grands programmes qui seront réalisés à travers un grand nombre de projets spécifiques et ponctuels.

Programme de la recherche

L'objectif principal de ce program est d'augmenter la production agricole du Bénin par la recherche des methodes culturales les plus appropriées, l'augmentation de la productivité du matériel vegetal et animal. l'amélioration de la eur adantation aux conditions du Bènin. la lutte contre les maladies et l'éli des pertes après la récolte. La mise en oeuvre d'un tel programme est indispe able en raison du rendement très bas des cultures, inférieur à la movenne africaine.

Les résultats, déjà obtenus dans le omaine de la recherche agronomique montrent qu'il existe une marge condérable ontre les rendements tra et ceux que l'on peut obtenir en suivant les méthodes modernes recommande

Le novau du programme de la recherche agronomique sera le sous-programme r national qui représ approche intégrée et d'envergure dans le les actions dispersées et non coordonnées atteindrait environ 4 milliards de FCFA pendant la période de 5 ans, avant de enir une opération auto-fin Le coût du programme entier de recherche agronomique serait beaucous plus vaste et atteindrait, pendant la dé-

cennie, environ 12 milliards de FCFA.

de la vulgarisation agricole Pour mettre en pratique les résultants de la recherche agronomique et pour efforts accrus, dans le domaine de la formation et de la vulgarisation agricole

L'incitation des masses paysannes ernes est très difficile à cause d'une certaine meliance envers l'innovation, de pour réaliser les améliorations conseillées Pour mener à bien cette action de vulga isation, on interviendra a travers la formarion des paysans par l'éducation. rural et par l'encouragement des groupegique qui sera à la fois efficace ments villageois de divers types. Il est du point de vue productif, et adaptée aux indispensable de former des encadreurs réalités sociales du milieu rural. Il est qualifiés et de s'assurer qu'ils exercent. surrout importante que les nouvelles tech- avec l'aide des animateurs ruraux. l'influence nermanente et protongée souhaitee

sur la communaute paysanne. Les taches dans le domaine de la nble des paysans. L'accent sera formation et de la vulgarisation sont nombreuses: sensibilisation, mobilisation veloppement de la petite hydraulique et de l'hygiène, alphabetisation fonctionreau rural, extension et introduction de cultures rentables, vulgarisation et introduction de variétés à haut rendement, généralisation de l'assolement et de l'irrigation, de la fertilisation et de la protection des plantes, pénéralisation de la culture attelée, amélioration de l'outillage agricole, formation d'artisans ruraux, production de géniteurs, amélioration des paturges, integration de l'agriculture

Le coût total du programme de formation et de vulgarisation agricole est estimer à des produits agricoles et des moyens de 15,000 millions de FCFA.

Production minière Outre le pétrole, le Bénin possède des gisements d'autres minéraux. Le potenet, pour les gisements délà découverts. il a'y a pas d'etudes de faisabilité. L'objectif, à bref et à moyen terme, sera donc d'intentsifier la recherche miniere et la préparation d'études de faisabilité

On peut, sur la base des recherches déjà faites, énumérer quelques projets de production minière qu seraient mis en oeuvre dans la deuxième moitié de la décennie, a condition que les énudes us approfondies n'apportent pas de changements importants. Il s'agit de: l'exploitation des gisements de

 l'exploitation des gisements d'or • l'exploitation des gisements de • l'exploitation des gisements de

l'exploitation des gisements du minerai du fer Les dossiers de ces projets, n'existant pas a l'étape actuelle, l'assistance demandée consiste surtout a exécuter les

études de faisabilité. La strategie générale de developpement du Benin met l'accent sur le maintien niveau de leur revenu que de leur motde grands équilibres économiques. C'est ivation) le Bénin neut artirer. Des études surtout l'équilibre entre les activités de marche dans ce sens seront effectuets. directement productives et le développement de l'infrastructre économique de la mise en oeuvre de l'infrastructure base du pays qui est essentielle pour touristique comprenent les moyens eviter l'apparition des goulots d'étran- d'hébérgement, de restauration, de glement, pour accroître les effets des transport, l'aménagement des sites investissements directement productifs, touristiques et des parcs naturels. Dans et pour promouvoir un développement ce cadre, il a déja ete prévu la construction harmonieux. Dans la situation spécifique de plusieurs hôtels de classe intermédiare économique et la croissance des revenus agricoles. Enfin. le développement des actuelle du pays, les investissements en et la creation d'une chaîne de motels. puissent augmenter la demande effective infrastructures et des transports servira a infrastructures ont une importance parde la population en biens alimentaires. désenclaver des zones de production et a ticulière pour valoriser sa position géocette infrastructure il sera procède à la graphique de carrefour commercial Ils formation du personnel a la promotion sont aussi indispensables pour assurer touristique et a la mise en place de la satisfaction des besoins essentiels de circuns touristiques comprenant l'orla population, surtout en ce qui concerne ganisation des circuits, l'amenagements l'habitat, l'urbanisme et l'approvision- des moyens de deplacement. l'organis-

Les objectifs dans les domaines de tions dans les lieux de séjour.

reduction de son coût

l'exploitation des ressources naturelles

 Diminuer les coûts d'approvision rement de l'économie et les sorties des devises liées a frét ▲ Accroîte l'avantage économism

tire du rôle de carrefour commercial du Bénin pour la sous-région Ouest afficaire Développer les moyens de com nication rapides et surs pour prom ouvoir l'intégration économique du pays et pour contribuer à l'amélioration de la estion des entreprises et de l'efficacit

Assurer les services collectifs e l'organisation du cadre de vie

La stragegie de développe infrastructures donne la priorite aux domaines où l'infrastructure est la pludéveloppement économique et l'amél ioration du niveau de vie. Toutefois infrastructures directement liées à la

I ex autres programmes, poursuly dans le cadre de la stratégie sectorielle

 le développement de la carto graphie des transports et des equipements l'extension et l'amélioration de l'infrastructure routière et ferroviai l'extension et la modernisation

des services de postes et télécon l'extension des réseaux d'eau, de

a voirie et de l'électricité d'urbanisation et de l'habitat la mise en place nouveaux équipe ments socio-administratifs

Le résou des routes est relativemen etendu, mais il n'est pas touiours praticable en toutes saisons. Pour cela, en même temps que la construction de nouveaux axes routiers seront programmes, un accent sera également mis sur l'entretien du réseau routier existant.

Afin d'éviter une concurrence inutile et des gaspillages de ressources, des efforts seront accomplis au cours de la décennie pour spécialiser les différents modes de transport. Ainsi, le transport routier sera reservé aux produits perissables et pour les distances courtes, le transport ferroviaire sera destiné aux longues distances, et le transportaggient au tourisme et aux relations d'affaires Le transport maritime sevira aux echanges internationaux et au renforce-

Le commerce joue un rôle très important dans la vie économique du pays, et l'objectif principal pour la décen est d'en faire un nuissant soutien au développement indépendant du pays. Il devra contribuer à orienter les éch vers le marché intérieur à intégrer l'ensemble des zones de production, a assurer e utilisation plus complète des projets systemèmes d'assolement, et par le dé- en milieu rural, amélioration de la nutrition l'approvisionnement suffisant et à prix juste pour l'ensemble du navs (surtout pour les zones rurales), et à mobilisce progressivement les marges commerciales à des fins productives. En plus, il doit de la rotation des cultures, amélioration carrefour commercial du pays dans la sous-region africaine, assurer l'appro-

ouvoir les exportations. L'etat jouers un rôle actif dans le commerce, tant extérieur qu'intérieur. Le Gouvernement renforcera l'infradans le domaine de la comm production agricole. Les projets visent à agrandir la capacité de stockage des produits agricoles, à construire de nouveaux dépôts et centres commerciaux, à augmenter le nombre de postes de vente dans les zones rurales. Une amelioration sensible sera apportee aux services et installations nécessaires pour valoriser la position du Bénin de commerce sous-régional Quest africain. Les actions seront poursuivres pour moraliser le commerce à travers un

contrôle plus efficace des prix et l'utilisation des unités de mesure uniformes.

Le développement du tourisme, qui a été tres modeste au cours de la dem decennie, recevra plus d'attention dans la decennie a venir. Dans le domaine du tourisme, les principaux objectifs à atteindre sont les suivants:

distribuer des revenus dans les regions

ou les activités productives sont limitées Rentabiliser les investissements consentis pour la protection de la faune et de la flore

Mobiliser des devises pour appuyer

le processus d'industrialisation La question qui se pose pour l'organisaation du tourisme et pour le choix investissements appropriés, est de savoir

ation de l'acce au folklore, aux distrac-

l'équipement et des transports sont les Le développement du tourisme sera inserc dans le cadre sous-regional Ouest Appuyer la réalisation des objectifs africain, tant en ce qui concerne la du développement rural et industriel par participation aux groupements d'intérets de la region.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

DeLorean Plant in Belfast to Close

BELFAST - Hopes for rescue of the DeLorean Motor assembly line here dimmed Monday when government-appointed receivers announced the insolvent factory will be closed on May 31, and 1,500 workers paid off Friday.

off receivers, Sir Kenneth Cork and Paul Shewell, said there is no alternative to closures but the assembly line could reopen if any late proposals provide a sound basis for doing so. Britain pumped nearly \$144 million into the plant, where production got under way in early

Standard Responsible to the color according t

lices a free convers.

Talbot, Iran Renew Anto Contract

COVENTRY, England — Talbot, the British car manufacturer owned ion rapides a manufacture and the major market. The makers of such brands as Pioneer, Technics, Fisher, Sony and JVC rode the demographic wave of steadily increasing numbers of males in this age group, but the major market. The makers of such brands as Pioneer, Technics, Fisher, Sony and JVC rode the demographic wave of steadily increasing numbers of males in this age group, but the major market. The makers of such brands as Pioneer, Technics, Fisher, Sony and JVC rode the demographic wave of steadily increasing numbers of males in this age group, but that wave crested in 1980 at 17.3 million and given a big boost to Talbot, whose plant has been working a one-day week since January.

The company originally signed a contract with Iran to provide car kits in 1967, but because of the Gulf war its exports had virtually ceased. A shipment last week was the first since October, 1981. The kits are used at a plant south of Tehran to manufacture the Peykan car.

Talbot, Iran Renew Auto Contract

COVENTRY, England — Talbot, the British car manufacturer owned by Pengeot of France, has renewed a contract with Iran to export over ing numbers of males in this age group, but that wave crested in 1980 at 17.3 million and began a downward trend, hitting 15.2 million for 1981.

The company originally signed a contract with Iran to provide car kits in 1967, but because of the Gulf war its exports had virtually ceased. A shipment last week was the first since October, 1981. The kits are used at a plant south of Tehran to manufacturer be Peykan car.

Talbot, Iran Renew Auto Contract

Shrinkage of the key 18-to-24 age group, the major market. The makers of such brands as Pioneer, Technics, Fisher, Sony and JVC rode the demographic wave of steadily increasing numbers of males in this age group, the major market. The makers of such brands as Pioneer, Technics, Fisher, Sony and JVC rode the demographic wave of steadil

Trans-Gabon Railway Adds Britons

Trans-Gabon Railway Adds Britons

Trans-Gabon Railway Adds Britons

Tourisation of the pentile of the penti

The work is to be completed by mid-August, 1987, and is on the section of the railway from Booue to Franceville. Taylor Woodrow and autres programmes, he cadre de la stratega les. Winneye each hold an 11 percent stake in the consortium for the project, Taylor Woodrow said.

developpement de ha Hong Kong Bank Building Is Sold des transports endes t

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong Land Co. said Monday it will acquire the Bank of Canton building in the central district here for 500 million Hong Kong dollars (\$86 million). This amounts to about 50,000 ixtension et la mobile ices de postes et ideae

dollars a square foot.

The Bank of Canton will provide financing for a portion of a planned redevelopment, which is being undertaken in conjunction with two other developments nearby. The developments will produce a total of about amehoration des to 340,000 square feet of office and retail space, the company said.

mise en place norman. Nippon Telephone Opens Firm

salion et de l'habta

octo-administratifs

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A PORTERIORS

TOKYO — Japan's state-owned Nippon Telegraph & Telephone said it will establish a company here with Japanese commercial banks and mais il n'est pas logos. n toutes saisons. Poure. other interests to design and manufacture its own custom large-scale temps que la consinse integrated circuits.

The new company will be capitalized at 100-million yen (\$430,000), of which 50 percent will be put up by the telephone company. The balance will be put up by nine major banks and companies related to the telephone. UN 2New routiers seen: phone company, the announcement said.

gaspillago de resonati Ford's Australian Profit Up Sharply seroni accomple atom)

s post speculies kie. SYDNEY - Ford of Australia Monday announced a record profit of the transport Annalysis S52 million for 1981. The result marked a strong recovery from the sets resent as pulses. \$300,000 profit. for 1980 and outstripped the previous record of \$32.7 it put to distance million posted by Ford's main Australian rival, General Motors-Holden, e ferrovant sträste in 1969.

STORY PARTITIONS ONE Japanese Plan Small Video Cassette

TOKYO — A group of 12 Japanese firms said Monday they plan to september some market a compact video cassette as the first step towards a mini-video system. The new cassette is about a fourth videotape.

The cassette has a 20-minute recording and playing time and can be used on conventional video recorders with an adaptor, the announcement said. No decision on the timing for marketing the cassette or a the process purchase mini-system has been made.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

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NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in the last hour Mandan to the Prices on the percent. in the last hour Monday to close mixed in very sluggish trading. Cuts in broker loan rates by several banks lent some strength near

Commerciale de para a The Dow Jones industrial average was down slightly most of the day but ended with a gain of 0.48 point to 836.38. Declines led advances by around 800 to 570. 1115 24761155 EL 165 a aparite de sude

Volume slumped to 38.7 million shares from 45.3 million Friday. Monday's volume was the lowest since Feb. 12, when a holiday kept

many traders away.

Last week, the industrial average fell 21.88 points, despite Friday's 3,42-point gain.

Analysts said the slow trading over the past week reflects uncertainty about the course of interest rates, the economy, the U.S. budget deficit and the Falkland Islands

hattle.

Also weighing on the market was the unexpectedly large rise of \$2.3 billion in the M-1 measure of money supply for the week ended May 12. Although there is speculation that the Federal Reserve has relaxed monetary policy, analysts said investors want to see a decline in interest cases before committing in interest rates before committing

funds to the market. A sign of lower rates came late in the day, when Manufacturers Hanover, Bankers Trust and Continental Illinois announced cuts in the rates they charge to brokers on loans using securities as collateral closed I to 14.75 percent from 15.5 percent. holiday.

Chicago Milwankee recorded the biggest price change, jumping 64 to 53. The railroad said it would make an announcement Monday regarding negotiations for the sale of its Milwaukee Road subsidiary.
Other railroad stocks lost

ground, and the Dow Jones transporation index dropped 2.96 points to 330.60. Losers included Southern Rail, down 24 to 834; Norfolk & Western, 1% to 43% and Burlington Northern % to

Management Assistance fell 4% to 13% on the news that it bought an option from Continental Telecom to buy back 1,288,000

shares of Management Assistance Long Island Lighting was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues after a block of 314,500 shares

changed hands at 151/2. AT&T also was active; a block of 203,000 shares traded at 53%. The company and the Justice Department both defended their proposed settlement of the U.S. anti-trust suit against the company.

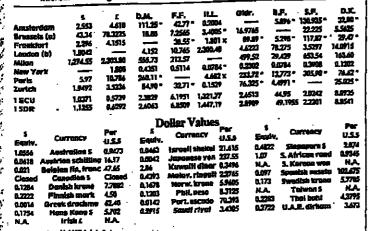
Tenneco attracted attention following a block of 203,900 shares at

Markets Closed

All financial markets were closed Monday in Canada for a

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 24, 1982, excluding bank service charges



A Sound Market In Home Stereo Hits Sour Note

By Daniel Shannon New York Times Service

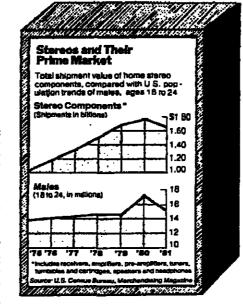
NEW YORK - As surely as the needle tracks the groove, the stereo component indus-try followed a path of rising sales and profits during the 1970s. Then sales went into a three-year slump, which is worsening. Many factors have contributed to the indus-

• Intense competition from different electronic entertainment products, most notably

loudspeakers, "is that there aren't very many second-time buyers, because audio products don't have built-in obsolescence."

As the youth market began to decline, a host of other electronic entertainment products were becoming available. Video games and personal computers, according to the industry, have made substantial inroads into home stereo. Meanwhile, audio-related products - notably car stereos, micro-component systems and Walkman-scale personal electronics products - scored deep cuts into the home audio

The problems were compounded by the reluctance of the dominant Japanese manufacturers - Pioneer, Panasonic subsidiary of Matsushita Electronic, Sanyo's Fisher, Sony, JVC, Sansui Electric, Kenwood, Yamaha and others - to limit their output.



Consumers are probably the only real winners, since audio dealers traditionally operate on margins close to cost, regardless of market demand. "Those dealers are crazy," said David Karron, vice president of sales for Fisher. "They'll buy a turntable for \$140 and sell it for \$150. During a dump, like now, they'll pay \$90 for the same turntable and sell it for \$100. What's in it for them? They're absolutely nuts.

Decline in Volume

The stereo component industry, which scored annual volume gains in sales to dealers of 15 percent and 20 percent until demand crested in 1978, has seen that volume decline by approximately 10 percent a year since 1979. The industry may do worse, according to industry analysts, who predict a 15 percent decrease in U.S. sales volume for 1982.

Currently, manufacturer-to-dealer sales are in the \$1.4 billion range, with the retail market value of shipments last year in excess of \$1.6 billion. And that figure does not include another \$173.4 million in stereo tape decks.

Otto Lambsdorff

The brunt of the decline was in

heavy fuel oil, but sales of other

products also slipped, including those of gasoline, traditionally one

of the most resilient products on

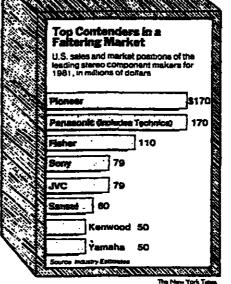
the market, the newsletter said. It

said one reason for the reduced de-mand for heavy fuel oil was that other forms of energy, such as coal

and nuclear power, are being used

increasingly to generate electricity.

New Issue



With a dealer base of approximately 8,000, many with multiple retail outlets, the stereo component manufacturers have flooded the market with high-quality audio equipment. While consumer sales fell about 10 percent last year, the value of shipments to dealers was down just 2.8 percent.

The present state of the stereo market is not unlike the evolution undergone by other industries - televisions, automobiles, tires - in which technological differences and brand distinctions become less clear indicators of a company's superiority and purchasing is based on price. Two or three years ago, an audio component system which included a quality turniable, tape deck, receiver and a set of speakers sold in the United States for anywhere from \$600 to \$1,200 at retail. Today, comparable systems retail from \$400 to \$1,000.

Perhaps hardest hit has been giant Pioneer, which reported losses last year of \$7 million on sales to dealers of about \$170 million, according to one industry executive. A new Pioneer (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

AEG Presses Bonn For Emergency Aid

By Donald Nordberg

FRANKFURT - AEG-Telefunken said Monday that it is urgently seeking government aid and new partnerships to cope with huge losses expected this year.

A spokesman for the electrical

products maker, West Germany's eighth largest employer, said AEG is holding talks with several companies, including General Electric of Britain. (The British company is unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name.)
Talks also have been held with

the finance and economics ministries in Bonn, he said.

AEG's operating loss this year is expected to total 400 million to 450 million Deutsche marks, compared with 650 million DM in

Heinz Duerr, management board chairman of AEG, met Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein last week for a review of the company's finances, the spokesman said. Also at the meeting was Hans Friderichs, a former economics minister who is now management board spokesman of Dresdner Bank, the leader of the 24-bank group that rescued AEG at the end of 1979 and last year wrote off 240 million DM of AEG

The discussions in Bonn centered on possible government guaranties for credits that AEG needs for its export business. Financial analysts said that the company apparently wanted to get age together to offer some promise to shareholders at the annual meeting in Berlin June 22.

A meeting of the company's banks is scheduled for June 14. Bankers say AEG already has asked them to forgo debt repay-ments this year, probably of the same size as last year. There also have been reports that AEG wants the banks to inject more capital. In late 1979, the one Swiss and 23 West German members of the group provided 900 million DM of capital. The banks now hold 50 percent of AEG's shares.

Market Rumors

According to rumors on the Frankfurt stock exchange, a part-nership with GE of Britain would involve AEG's business in industrial technology, one of the few areas in which AEG is profitable.

GE would take a 49 percent stake in this portion of the business, and AEG would hold the rest, according to the speculation. The AEG spokesman declined to discuss the matter directly but said that in any of the plans under con-sideration AEG would want a ma-

The accord could be modeled on last year's creation of a venture that brought Mannesmann, Robert Bosch and other West German companies into AEG's lucrative telecommunications business. That agreement raised 430 million DM and, along with the debt concessions, allowed AEG to break even

Oil Importers Pledge To Keep Conserving

PARIS - Energy ministers from oil-importing nations agreed Mon-day to press ahead with conservation measures despite the weakening of OPEC over the past year.

West Germany's economic min-ister, Otto Lambsdorff, said that experts from the International Energy Agency warned ministers from the 21 countries that belong to the agency of the danger of complacency about oil supplies
"We agreed that efforts to save

oil and change to other energy sources must be pursued in spite of the present oversupply and rela-tively low market prices," Mr. Lambsdorff told reporters.

The deputy U.S. energy secretary, Kenneth Davis, said at the agency's annual ministerial meet-ing that the industrial countries have made great progress in reducing their dependence on oil imports. But he said the countries remain vulnerable to sudden supply disruptions.

The ministers were examining long-term strategies to deal with the possibility of such disruptions. Japan and Italy called for closer ties between OPEC nations and members of the IEA, but the Unit-

ed States and West Germany firm-ly rejected the idea, officials said. Most IEA countries favored contacts with OPEC nations but contended that formal links between the two groups would achieve lit-

The meeting came three days after OPEC ministers decided in Quito, Ecuador, to maintain their benchmark price at \$34 a barrel and retain limits on production in an effort to bolster the price. The production limits, imposed last March, have been credited with preventing a drop in oil prices.

OPEC experts have predicted a 0.9 percent in Britain.

gradual revival in demand for OPEC oil to between 20 million and 22 million barrels a day by year-end from a recent 20-year low of 16 million.

IEA officials said that oil demand in countries that belong to the group probably will fall 6 percent in the current quarter from the year-earlier level.

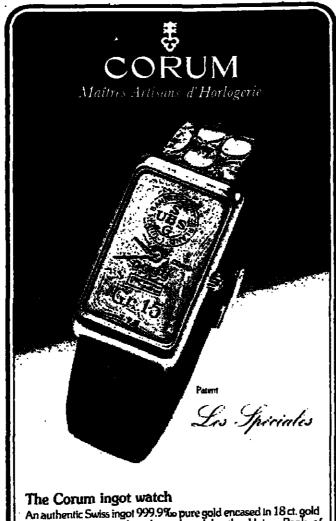
But the officials said they expect some seasonal rise in demand for oil in the third quarter as inventories dwindle and winter stocks are built up. They said that oil con-sumption by IEA members could-rise by 500,000 barrels a day in 1983 from this year's level but that any stronger revival in demand derecession, particularly in the United States.

"It is true that the pressure is off the OPEC price now, but it could easily come back again," one offi-Last week, crude oil prices on

the Rotterdam spot market topped \$34 for the first time since January. Prices in New York and Lon-don for heating oil and gasoline fu-tures both rose sharply at the end Underlining the pricing trend,

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly re-ported Monday that demand for oil appears to be steadying after falling sharply earlier in the year. Demand in six key markets dropped by 7.5 percent in the first switched to other forms of energy,

the newsletter said. It said that more than half of the volume was lost in the U.S. mar-ket, where demand fell by 1.4 mil-lion barrels a day. The biggest percentage decline was 12.9 percent in France. Sales declined in Japan, West Germany and Italy but rose



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GM to Lift Stake in Isuzu to 42%, Sell Japanese Firms' Cars in U.S. Fram Agency Dispatche selling Gemini passenger cars. The TOKYO - General Motors has new model will be a front-engine, agreed to provide \$200 million of

ancing to Isizn Motors, increasing its holding in the No. 6 Japa-nese automaker to about 42 percent from 34.2 percent, the two companies said Monday. In turn, Isuzu plans to supply

brand name, beginning in late The two companies said that

Isuzu said the vehicles supplied

bic centimeters for diesel engines. The project calls for Isuzu,

GM with about 200,000 small cars a year, to be sold in the United States and Canada under a GM

GM will buy \$200 million of sixyear Isuzu bonds carrying interest of 8.5 percent a year and convertible into shares. The purchase is to provide the Japanese concern with funds to build an engine plant on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and to expand passenger car plants.

to GM will be a model Isuzu is developing as a successor to its bestfront-wheel-drive vehicle with a ca-pacity of 1,300 cubic centimeters for gasoline engines and 1,500 cu-

which is Japan's largest truck man-

ufacturer, to raise its passenger car production capacity to at least 300,000 a year from 120,000. Isuzu's president, Toshio Okamoto said that total investment for the project is estimated at \$422 million, Aside from GM's contribution, funds needed for the project are to be raised by issuing convertible bonds in Japan, borrowing from Japanese banks and

der the code name ST Car, is to be assembled at Isuzu's factory in Fuisawa, near Tokyo. Engines are to be produced at the new factory on Hokkaido.

days after Mr. Okamoto returned from talks in Detroit with GM's chairman, Roger Smith. The conversion price for the bonds being issued to GM has been set at 433 yen. On Monday, Isuzu shares closed trading in To-

kyo at 377 yen. The exchange rate to be used for conversion of the issue has been set at 237.20 yen to the dollar GM is scheduled to buy the bonds June 30. Isuzu is the second Japanese au-

tomaker to plan cooperation in automaking with GM. Japan's No. 1 automaker, Toyo-

ta Motor, has been negotiating with GM for joint production of Toyota-developed vehicles in the

Sources at Toyota said the companies have agreed in principle to produce a front-engine, frontwheel-drive car - a sister model to Toyota's best-selling Corolla — at one of GM's idle factories.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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(Advertisement) DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

274 IC Ind 474 IC In 124 IC In 125 IN IN IN 179 IU Inf 179 INFO 269 INFO 26

Japanese economy remains weak amid worldwide slump that brakes growth of exports

Amid the worldwide economic slump, the Japanese economy has also come to a standstill with visible slowdown of exports coming on top of lagging recovery of domestic demand, such as personal consumption expenditures and capital investment. On the foreign exchange market, in the meantime, the yen had been on an erratic but generally weak tone until recently but it is beginning to show some signs of strengthening. These developments are giving rise to an argument for full-blown measures to crank up the economy. but they appear difficult to come by either in fiscal or monetary aspect

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While the U.S. economy in the first quarter appears to have remained negative in real growth, the majority view holds that it will turn positive, if slightly, in the second quarter and begin a moderate expansion in the latter half of

the year. By contrast, European economies are in the persistent doldrums, with no appreciable signs of recovery in the offing. Because of constraints posed by foreign exchange rates and other factors, most countries are unable to take to credit relaxation and there are no prospects for an immediate

pickup of business. Under the circumstances, unemployment is rising both in the U.S. and Europe, which in turn is beginning to affect the Japanese economy more quickly than expected in the form of reduction of exports owing to escalation of trade friction.

Stalled domestic expansion

Expansion of domestic private demand, such as personal consumption and capital investment, remained slow throughout last year, and no significant improvement is taking place. The overall situation is worsening, rather, as exports have also started slowing down.

Inflation-adjusted growth of GNP in the fourth quarter of 1981 recorded a sharp drop of 0.9 per cent from the preceding quarter, or an annual rate of 3.5 per cent, after having maintained a moderate rise of 0.7

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per cent in the first quarter, 1.2 per cent in the second quarter and 0.7 per cent in the third quarter. The 0.9 per cent falloff in the fourth quarter was brought about mostly by a decline in exports.

So far as mining and manu-

facturing production was con-cerned, the domestic economy remained in the doldrums in the first quarter of this year. Production in February declined from January for the fourth consecutive month - off 0.1 per cent. Slump in domestic nand, coupled with the start of slowdown of exports, pushed down shipments of industrial goods by an even sharper margin of 0.5 per cent during the month. This in turn swelled inventories of finished goods by 1.5 per cent, an increase for the third consecutive month, which intensified concern over rising inventories of automobiles and electric appliances, among other things. Such a trend contrasts with smooth progress which had been underway in in-

ventory adjustment through early autumn last year. Prospects for future months do not point to a steady upcurve in production, either, as the forecast index, up 2.5 per cent in March, is off 2.2 per cent in April.

Closely-watched trend of

exports The trend of exports, which is bound to have crucial bearings on the Japanese economy in the near-term future, is slumping. Exports on a customs clearance basis in March fell 3.6 per cent over a year ago. They also trailed the year-before level in February. In terms of volume, exports in March were up marginally by 0.9 per cent over a year ago - an evidence of unquestionable slowdown of exports. Decreases are particularly notable in automobiles and electric appliances — products which stood out for excep-

tionally good performances last A likelihood of continuous slump of exports in the months ahead is underscored by three consecutive months of a drop from a year earlier in the value of export letters of credit re-

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ceived by Japanese exporters, which in March fell 4.2 per

In contrast with volume-wise slowdown of exports, imports measured in volume have been on a rise recently. (In March, they rose 6.8 per cent from a year earlier.) Factors cited are: 1) Adjustment of inventories of imported raw materials has been almost completed; and 2) demand for such intermediate materials as aluminum, copper ingot and naphtha is shifting away from domestic to foreign products.

These trends in foreign trade are resulting in narrower bal-ance of payments surplus. Seasonally-adjusted monthly average of trade surplus in 1961 was \$1.7 billion during the second quarter, \$2.2 billion in the third quarter, and \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter; it slightly shrank to \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of this year.

Call for stimulative policy
As a means for making a breakthrough in such a stag-nant state of the domestic economy, call for a policy for stimulation is increasingly voiced by some quarters, but the room for such a policy is

severely limited. So far as the fiscal side is concerned, the likelihood is for massive ¥2,000 billion or more revenue shortfalls in fiscal 1981, ended March 31, as a result of the protracted stagnation of the economy. The Gov-ernment has decided to sign contracts for 77 per cent of the fiscal 1982 public works investment budget in the first balf of the year. However, given the scale and the type of budgeted expenditures, the policy for concentrated execution of the budget looks barely sufficient

to give a major spur to the On the monetary side, there was an across-the-board lowering of long-term interest rates, from the prime lending rate to issue terms of the government bonds, a month ago in a hope of giving a lift to the economy. Since, however, lowering of domestic interest rates could add to the weakening of the

yen, further credit relaxation is

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Industrial Production and Operating Rate Index

something implausible in the absence of appreciable drop of overseas interest rates.

No stirring in domestic demand

Generally, there are no significant stirrings for improvement in domestic private demand, but some silver linings are appearing.
As for private final consump-

tion, first of all, consumption expenditures of households across the nation in January rose 4.2 per cent in nominal terms and 0.9 per cent in real terms from a year before and the growth rate marked a slight improvement as compared with closing months of last year. With wage settlements averaging 7 per cent or so - slight-

vate consumption makes a full As one encouraging sign as regards private investment in plant and equipment can be cited an obvious halt of the recent downward drift of operating rate of production facilities: it rose 0.8 per cent in January from December, and fell

ly smaller than last year's - it

will be some time before pri-

0.2 per cent in February from the preceding month. Housing starts in February

cent from a year earlier. With the comparison with a-yearearlier level generally improving since last August, the worst in housing slump is considered already behind and a moderate recovery is anticipated.

Subdued prices

With demand generally continuing weak, prices are main-taining marked stability. Wholesale prices rose 0.5 per cent in February from January, but the rise narrowed to 0.1 per cent in March. For fiscal 1981 as a whole, the advance was a meager 1.4 per cent. The stability owed itself to weak market of domestic products amid slump which offset rises in prices of exports and imports caused by a

weakening of the yen. Consumer prices are also stabilized. The index for the 23 wards of Tokyo metropolis in March edged up 0.4 per cent from the previous month, putting the index 3.1 per cent ahead of a year earlier, the smallest advance since September, 1979. The rise in consumer prices in fiscal 1981 as a whole turned out to be 4 per cent, well below the Government's projection of 5.5 per cent (original) and 4.5 per cent

recorded a sharp drop of 9.3 per Talk it over with DKB. The international bank that listens.

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The next DKB monthly report will appear June 24.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS **FIDELITY**

AUSTRALIA FUND N.V. Registered Office: 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity Australia Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 10.00 a.m. at 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on June 15, 1982.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

Report of the Management.

PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

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2. Election of ten Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following ten existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Lord James Crichton-Stuart, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, Peter J. Pearson, Harry G.A. Seggerman, James E. Tonner, Corporate

3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1982.

4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the organization of the Corporation.

5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the organization . of the Corporation.

6. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's principal office at Pembroke Hall, Pembroke, Bermuda, or from The Bank of Bermuda Limited, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, to the

Corporation at the following address: Fidelity Australia Fund N.V. c/o Corporate Trust N.V., 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao.

Netherlands Antilles. Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares to the Fund at the above address. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefor, with the Corporation at 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights. Holders of bearer shares may obtain a form of proxy and certificate of deposit from the following institutions:

Fidelity Australia Fund, N.V. Pembroke Hall, Pembroke, Bermuda

The Bank of Bermuda Limited Front Street,

Hamilton, Bermuda Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 43, Boulevard Royal,

Luxembourg Fidelity International Management Limited 20, Abchurch Lane,

London EC4N 7AL, England All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 9.00 a.m. on June 15, 1982, in order to be used at the Meeting.

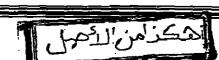
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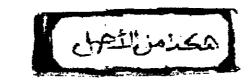
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hase Ponders Extent Of Drysdale Debacle

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service NEW YORK - Until last week, morale had never been better at hase Manhartan, the nation's hind-largest bank holding company. Stock analysts as well as comny executives had been ebullient about Chase's strong and appararly well-balanced earnings over the last two years.

That image was badly marred when the bank announced it would take an after-tax writeoff of \$135 million as a result of its dealings with Drysdale Government Securi-

The loss is equivalent to a third of Chase's 1981 carnings and threatens to produce an overall loss in the current quarter. Analysis estimated the pretax charge at

More important than the financial loss was the potential loss of a radiant image that Chase had ar-duously worked to achieve.

Stock Price Dips

The bank's reputation was tarnished during the middle 1970s as a result of faltering earnings and a highly publicized \$20 million loss in bond trading. Chase made major efforts to turn itself around, but last week's debacle raises the question of whether those years of effort might have been in vain.

This problem was reflected in the trading of Chase's stock. The shares numbled 7½ in three days following the Drysdale disclosure. "Aiready bankers and other man-

agers in the money markets have begun asking how Chase could have become so deeply involved with Drysdale, which was shunned by most other banks and widely known for highly leveraged specu-

Was Chase greedy, or were Chase's controls unable to detect that one of its own departments, perhaps unwittingly, was placing large sums in jeopardy?

In an interview Friday, Willard C. Butcher, Chase's chairman, said he does not know how the problem came about, and thus far he has been concentrating on how to deal with the fallout. He also refused to comment on legal liability. "I am not going to debate the legal ni-ceties in the press," he summed up. The losses were caused by Drys-

Renault to Distribute Jeeps

PARIS — Renault said Monday that it will distribute American Motors Corp. CJ7 four-wheeldrive Jeeps, equipped with Renault diesel engines, in France and Belgium beginning in June. The French automaker said it hopes to sell 12,000 units in the first year.

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dale's inability to pay interest on the securities. Chase had served as middleman in the transactions, but there is debate over whether Chase acted merely as a broker or as a

"I can't give you any informa-tion about how it happened." Mr. Butcher said, adding that he has created a team of investigators headed by Frank Logan, a partner in the bank's outside law firm.

He adamantly denied that the problem might have been the result of poor controls. "I don't see evidence of lack of controls; I do see errors of judgment," he said. 'Am I embarrassed? Yes, I am. Am I angry? Yes, I am."

Using sports analogies, Mr. Butcher contended. We were like a champion boxer who dropped his guard and got slugged. It cerwasn't a fatal accident, but it did deck him and he clearly has black eye."

Mr. Butcher also defended the bank's conduct since it first learned a little more than a week ago that Drysdale could not meet \$160 million in interest payments due Monday. He said: "We had a good fix on the \$160 million, and we knew it would be more. But we didn't have a fix on future pay-

Later it was determined that an additional \$110 million would fall

Fear of Market Collapse

To Mr. Butcher, the greatest danger was a possible collapse of the nation's \$1,000 billion government securities market if the interest went unpaid.

At an evening meeting a week ago Monday, called by Mr. Butch-er and held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Chase suggested that all the parties involved thip in to a \$250 million fund to meet Drysdale's interest payments. Chase volunteered to put up \$90 million, still uncertain what the ultimate cost would be, Mr. Butcher

Some leading Wall Street firms
— such as Merrill Lynch —
charged that Chase had said it had no responsibility to pay the interest due, but Mr. Butcher calls that incorrect. He said the decision to pay the full amount came after it me clear that the pool plan would not be accepted.

Mr. Butcher gave two reasons why Chase decided to pay the entire \$270 million. One was to reduce its potential liability. If the interest were not paid and if the ernment securities markets collapsed, Mr. Butcher feared there might have been many more claims against Chase.

Another reason was that "the cornerstone of this bank is its sense of responsibility, and we were going to live up to it and thus preserve its reputation."

Chase Trading Under Study

For Home Stereo, the Light

At End of Tunnel Is a Laser

NEW YORK - The American Stock Exchange Monday announced an investigation into trading in Chase Manhatlan's put options for the trad-ing days before it disclosed lems with Drysdale Govcrament Securities.

The exchange said such in-vestigations are routine in cases of significant news announcements. A put is an option to sell stock at a specified price.

group, a result of an April 1 merg-er of its hi-fi marketing arm, U.S.

Pioneer Electronics Corp., and Pioneer Corp. of America, its car stereo distributor, is said to be car-

rying six to eight months of inven-

style of management," said JBL's Mr. Twerdahl, "They built their

plant capacity way up beyond any reason, and it's hard for them to

turn off the spigot."

Moving the product is the name
of the game this year as audio

equipment manufacturers, unable

to increase volume, jostle each other for market share. Leader Pi-

oneer is being threatened by Pana-

sonic's Technics line. However, re

gardless of which company leads the current soft market, it takes

more than a market position to

Audio components have reached

a penetration level of 30 to 32 per-

cent in the United States, accord-

ing to the Electronic Industry As-

sociation. Few within the industry accept that figure as anywhere

near the saturation point, pointing

to 45 percent penetration in Eu-

Technology has rather flat-tened out in terms of noticeable

improvements," said Roland Mar-tin of Sony. "Digital audio equip-

ment is unquestionably the future for this industry."

The industry is anticipating a boost next year when the first digi-

tal disk player from North Ameri-

can Philips is introduced. Though

it is not expected to replace con-ventional stereo systems immedi-

ately, the Philips player, which in-

corporates a technology called

pulse code modulation, is expected

Pulse code modulation is com-

to become the industry standard.

puterized analysis of sound pat-

terns into coding which can be

stored on a disk to be converted to

sound without the conventional

stylus. In the Philips format, a 4.7-

inch disk will contain the coding to

he scanned by a laser. The result is

nearly free of distortion.

rope and 65 percent in Japan.

hreak even.

"It's a result of the Japanese

tory in its U.S. warehouses.

Analysts See U.S. GNP Edging Up forecast a fiscal year 1983 budget deficit of \$120 billion."

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON - A survey by the National Association of Business Economists predicts slower inflation, continued high unemployment and a moderate economic recovery in the second half of 1982, the organization said Mon-

"Those taking part in the poll forecast unemployment continuing near 9 percent this year," the asso-ciation said. "They expect the prime rate to drop to 14.6 percent by the end of the year; and they

The disk player, priced from \$600 to \$800, is to be introduced in

Europe and Japan this fall and in

the United States sometime next

year, according to Lou Slangen, director of audio planning for North

American Philips, The main obsta-

cle to mass sales will be the initial lack of albums, although Mr. Slan-

gen is confident that large num-

bers of 60-minute disks, at \$15 to

COMPANY

REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in militars, are in local

Pechiney Ugine Kuhimann

Associated British Foods

Fuil Electric

Toshiba Corp.

330,200.0

1981 1,683,640. 28,100.

427,9 18.00 1,12

Great Britain

Japan

Japan

United States

1982 10,330,0

1981 2,970,0 139,25 22,33

295,280.0

1,548,000 82,820

1980 N.A. N.A.

443.0 18.58 1.19

1981 825.2 33.31 2.14

\$20 each, will soon be available.

The 400 economists and busi-

ness analysts surveyed predicted real, or inflation-adjusted, gross national product, which fell at a 4.3 percent annual rate in the first quarter, will decline at a 0.1percent rate in the second. GNP will then rise at a 24-percent annual rate in the third quarter and at a 2.9-percent pace in the fourth, they predicted. The survey forecast

4-percent increase in 1983 Inflation will be at an annual rate of 5.5 percent in the fourth quarter and 5.7 percent in 1983, down from 8.9 percent last year, the survey predicted. It forecast average annual inflation of 6.6 per-cent for the decade.

The survey said the prime rate should decline almost two percentage points by year-end from the current 16.5 percent, then fall to

12.9 percent by the end of 1983. The drop in interest rates should contribute to a slow recovery in

said. It predicted that the annual rate of housing starts will climb to 1,14 million by December and 1,38 million in 1983's fourth quarter from April's 881,000. Auto sales are likely to rise to an annual rate of 8.9 million by year-end and 9.7 million in late 1983 from 8.25 million in 1982's first quarter, accord-

ing to the forecast. Unemployment was forecast at percent in the fourth quarter, down from 9.4 percent in April. By 1983's final quarter, unemployment should be down to 7.9 percent, the survey said.

Only 26 percent of those polled said they thought the Federal Reserve's monetary policy was too re-strictive. Five percent thought Fed policy on money supply growth is

"Fiscal policy is seen as the ma jor problem by those taking part in the survey," the association said. Sixty-three percent said fiscal poli-

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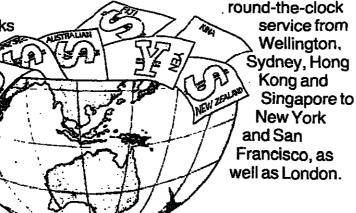
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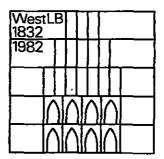
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hundred

1832 was the year when the Bank for Regional Development was established in Westphalia to auminister lunos allocated for reconstruction at the Congress of Vienna. In 1854 a similar financial institution was founded in Cologne, which in 1877 moved to Düsseldorf, the main center of the region. Between these two institutions an active flow of business developed and the close contacts with the local savings banks (local universal banks) was greatly intensified. 1969 saw the merger of the two main institutions in Düsseldorf and Münster to form Westdeutsche Landesbank - WestLB - which has become one of Germany's foremost financial institutions and a major force in international wholesale banking.

1981 was a year of consolidation for the Bank against the background of world economic uncertainty. WestLB's overall capabilities were enhanced by the renewed commitment of its shareholders and the dedication of its staff, coupled with the inherent strength of the Bank itself. Business volume advanced to DM 150 billion.

Balance Sheet Total DM 111 billion WestLB Bonds DM 51 billion Deposits DM 50 billion DM 101 billion Loans Administered and Trustee Funds DM 35 billion Taxes DM 55 million DM 45 million **Profit**



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Porto Alegre, May 10th, 1982.

Gold Options (prices in \$/02)

Aug. Nov.

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Valeurs White Weld S.A.

Office said Monday.

The EEC jobless figure fell 1.6 percent from March to 10.371,000

labor force, down from 9.3 percent in March.

The reduction was well below the drop of three percentage points usually observed in April, the off-ice said. A drop in unadjusted un-employment figures was reported in all EEC countries except Britain

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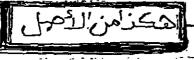
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United Press International
BRUSSELS — Unemployment
dropped slightly in the European
Economic Community on an unadjusted basis in April but showed
an increase when seesonal factors an increase when seasonal factors were figured in, the EEC Statistical

but was 24.3 percent higher than the April, 1981, level. The latest to-tal represented 9.1 percent of the labor force, down from 9.3 percent

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London Commodities (Prices in sterling per metric ton) (Gasall in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

1,140 1,144 1,071 1,072 1,042 1,048 1,040 1,142 1,136 1,149 1,135 1,070 1,071 1,074 1,073 1,065 1,045 1,089 1,040

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 24, 1982 Banks

Non Banks

Commodity Indexes

May 24, 1982

Four Swiss Banks Raise

Rates on Time Deposits

ZURICH - Four major Swiss

banks raised interest rates on time deposits Monday by 0.25 to 0.75 points, effective immediately. The tise, the first since Feb. 2, follows a

slight recovery by Swiss money market rates from lows reached in

mid-May, a spokesman for the banks said.

banks said.

The four banks are Credit Suisse, Swiss Bank Corp., Swiss Volksbank and Union Bank of Switzerland. The new rates range from 3.25 percent for time deposits with maturities of between three and five months to 4.25 percent for one-year deposits.

one-year deposits.

Sydney

International Herald Tribune

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 94 14 14 20 24 20 ,10 n .711 .197 n .80 .816 .30a .460 .10 .20 44 3 FG: 3 FG: 11 Fabrid 11% Fabrid 11% Fabrid 11% Fabrid 11% Fabrid 11% Fabrid 11% Ficon ,941

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Lahnstein Expects **Bonn's Borrowing** To Top Forecast

BONN - Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein has been quoted as saying that federal government borrowing will exceed 30 billion Deutsche marks this year, down from a record 38 billion DM in 1981 but up from earlier pro jections for the current year.

Mr. Lahnstein, who succeeded Hans Matthöfer April 28, said he would present the Cabinet June 16 with a full draft of the 1982 supplementary budget and initial plans for 1983. A full draft for next year is due to go

before the Cabinet July 7.

The 1982 budget, passed by the parliament in February after nearly six months of coalition wrangling, called for net borrowing for the year of 26.5 billion DM. Borrowing for the year of 26.5 billion DM. Borrowing for the year of 26.5 billion DM. 1983 was projected at 25.8 billion DM in Bonn's medium-term finance plan.

"Including the imminent supplementary budget, we will land at a figure of between 30 billion and 35 billion DM for new borrowing, certainly nearer 30 than 35," Mr. Lahnstein said in an interview with the Spiegel published Sunday. "I want to return below 30 billion marks in 1983, while remembering that in all likelihood I shall need a supplementary budget next year as well," he told the news magazine.

Mr. Lahnstein would not say precisely how savings might be made to reduce borrowing in

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WASHINGTON — Every time

Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every

mission seems to be based on how

much U.S. military equipment he

can give or sell to the country he

visits, as well as his ability to per-

suade the head of the state he is

Itary act together.
This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to

Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to

rearm and become a military pow-

drinking ten with to build up his armed forces.

when Weinberger

does a selling job

power, but I start shaking when he

a country like Ja-

pan to get its mil-

Secretary of Defense

Washington - Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American peo-

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit

Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peacant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

Who is Tortil-"He is known

as The Hammer because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.'
But he got 25 percent of the vote." "Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

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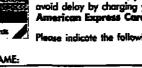
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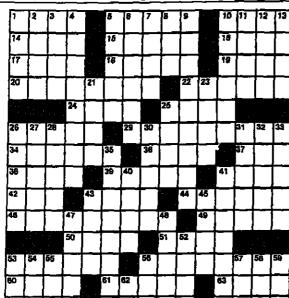
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MADE A HOUSE CALL TO SEE RIGHT!
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NURSE ABOUT YOUR
CHEST PAIN!

CHEST PAIN!

one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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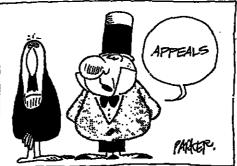
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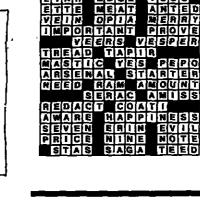
YES -- BUT DR. MORGAN EXPLAINED IT WAS EMO-

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SERIOUS!



BOOKS

Such were some of the minor follier

of assimilation. But Clare makes less minor ones also seem nearly amusing - his boyish worship of all things

German; his ambition to join a youth

group marching smartly in parades and crying, "Heil Dollius!" at the chancellor's mini-Nuremberg party rally, and his inability to see "the

young and handsome soldiers of the Wehrmacht" as "my enemies."

Disguised Agony

How can Clare have achieved this equanimity about the terrible past? Partly by telling his fathing story straightforwardly and an self-consciously, enjoying all there was in be enjoyed and accepting the schooling appeal of all that turned out to be life, son. But mostly he succeeds by his

appeal of all that turned out to be illusion. But mostly he succeed by his brilliant interweaving of the personal and the public, with the result that we never lose eight of the historical context in which his family's destray unfolded or of the domestic implications of the century's traumatic history.

Not that the narrative is by any

means free of the author's traims. Be-sides despair over the fate of his fami-

ly, Clare conveys a conscious sense of guilt over having encouraged his father to remain where the Nazis eventually caught up with him — a guilt made more pronounced because his advice to etwy in France was not call.

advice to stay in France was not only a tragic error of judgment, but it was also partly motivated by his wanting to hide his cohabitation with a woman

his father greatly disapproved of. Per-haps this guilt also explains why Clare

whom, to our considerable surprise

And then there are several pussages where the transitions from private to

public event are a little bit too facile,

making it seem, for example, as if the

author's conflicts with his father were

sometimes the fault of the Nazis. In-deed, the more one thinks about the

way Clare has told his story the more one sees the monsters of hidden im-

pulse writhing beneath the placid sur-

Still, none of this detracts from the

author's primary achievement. "What world did we think we were living in?"

a friend of his family asked on the

night that Austria's collapse was final-

ly realized and Vienna's citizens were

ly realized and Vienna's citizens were marching through the streets ecstatically crying, "Ju-da verr-tr-ecke! Ju-da verr-tr-ecke!" (Perish Jewa!).

Along with the horror of its collapse, Clare has conveyed precisely and charmingly the world that for needly a company. Western Furnoe's

tells us so little about the wo

he ends up marrying.

LAST WALTZ IN VIENNA:

The Rise and Destruction of a Family, 1842-1942. By George Clare. 272 pp. Illustrated. \$16.50. Holl, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017:

Reviewed By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU expect to find terror and trauma in George Clare's memoir "Last Waltz in Vienna: The Rise and Destruction of a Family, 1842-1942." And, of course, to some extent you do. But the strange and slightly disturbing thing is that even more powerful than the terror is the poignant nostalgia the book evokes.
You read it more or less knowing

the outcome of Clare's story - that the author survives, having gotten out of Austria in time, joined the English army and changed his name from George Klaar, but that his parents and many members of his family probably end m in the death causes. probably end up in the death camps. You know how illusory is the ser of security and permanence his

forebearers and family got from living in the Hapsburg Empire and, later, Austria. As Clare observes: "Nothing is so impermanent as permanence, nothing so insecure as security. If Jews, as the saying goes, are like other people, only more so, then they are more so because their permane as impermanent as that of others, only more so, their security is as insecure as that of others, only more so."

Viennese Mood

Yet even knowing the terrible out-come of Clare's multigenerational chronicle of Jews who thought they had at last found permanence and se-curity, I for one took bittersweet plea-sure in this evocation of rooms filled with heavy Victorian furniture and lives filled with heavy Victories fathers. Especially the heavy fathers, who, in what Clare pronounces the Age of the Father, thought nothing of taking a midday nap with their legs resting on the shoulders of their sons (such elevation having been considered beneficial to the circulation), or inviting their children into a Konditerei to watch (and only watch) the patriarchal consumption of teatime pastry.

And the aunts and uncles; I was also entertained by the author's aunts and uncies — Uncle Paul, the eminent and hugely fat physician, whose idea of a diet was to substitute honey for jam on his well-buttered breakfast rolls and to halve the mountains of whipped cream that normally topped his afternoon coffee. Or Aunt Hanna, whose curiosity about what others thought of her was such that she once had her obituary announced in a newspaper, and whose preten sions were such that she had her name printed on her calling cards as Hanna actually stood for Valerie.

nearly a century Western Europe's Jews thought they were living in. Solution to Previous Puzzle Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times Cable Car System Repaired

SAN FRANCISCO - The city's three-day breakdown. The system stopped Wednesday when a fracture was found in a main driveshaft, and was returned to service Saturday. In September, the service will be halted

for repairs expected to take two years.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

TRYING an offbeat defense to surprise your opponent is a two-edged proposition. Presumably you play it after having ascertained that it has not come up in you opponent's published games, but there is no way to be sure about what his homework has covered.

Everyone has to give most of his time to analyzing the popular defenses because they generally present the toughest obstacles to obtaining the advantage. However, the experienced tournament competitor knows that he must also be able to cope with any defense possible against his repertoire,

even the very rare ones.

Watter Browne, a 33-year-old
Berkeley, Calif., grandmaster and current United States co-champion, must
be included among these. Yet Genna
Sosonko, a Dutch grandmaster, ventured a seldom-seen defense against him in the First Lady Tournament in Indonesia — and got caught in a lost position before nine moves were played.
The symmetrical defense 3 . . .

B4, though more than 70 years old, is almost never seen because hardly anyone trusts it. But if it is to be justified. then after 4 PxQP, PxP; 5 NxP, Black should try 5 . . . NxP; 6 P-K4, N-B2; 7 N-QB3, P-K4; 8 N/4-N5, QxQch; 9 KxQ, NxN, 10 NxN, N-R3; 11 B-QB4, B-QB4; 12 K-K2, B-Q2; 13 B-K3, K-K2; 14 KR-Q1, B-B3; 15 P-R2 with a light grid yarra advisage.

B3, with a slight end-game advantage in mobility for White.

The reason for 5 . P-QR3? would have become clear with 6 N-QB3?!, NxP; 7 P-K4, NxN; 8 PxN, P-K4 OB3?!, NxP; 7 P-K4, NxN; 8 PxN, P-K4, giving Black an easy game. However, Browne's 6 Q-R4ch! (an improvement over 6 P-K4, NxKP; 7 Q-R4ch, B-Q2, Alekhine-Wolf, Pistyan, 1922) refuted the scheme, since 6 . . . B-Q2; 7 Q-N3 would prevent Black from recovering his pawn.

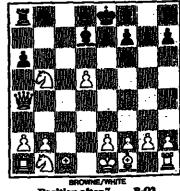
Sosonko's 6 . . . P-N4 was a brave try, but after 7 NxP!, B-Q2; 8 N/1-B3 Black had no way to reinforce the

B3, Black had no way to reinforce the pin of the white KN. Thus, 8 . . . Q-N3, could have been countered by 9

Sosonko regained one pawn with 8... NxP; 9 NxN, BxN; 10 Q-Q1, but the other one he was missing was internievable.

Browne pointed out that it would have been even better for him to play 14 N-R5!, for example, 14 P-K3; 15 P-K3, Q-Q2; 16 NxB, QxN; 17 Q-R4ch gives White a vastly superior position.

On 15 P-K3, the error 15...QxP?, could have been punished by 16 Q-R4ch, K-Q1; 17 B-R5ch, K-B1; 18 Q-B4ch, K-Q2; 19 R-



Position after 7. . . B-Q2

Olch, forcing mate Of course, 15...Q-Q2; 16 B-B3, QxQch; 17 RxQ put Black into a lost ending.
The point of Browne's 27 B-R5 was that 27...R-B3; 28 B-Q3, P-R4; 29 R-B2 permits no defense against White's winning another pawn by 30 P-QN4, 31 RxR and 32 BxP. Thus, Sosonko had to submit to simulifica-Sosonko had to submit to simplifica-tion with 27 . . B-N4; 28 BzB,

100

On 35 R-KN1, it would have been more exact for Browne to play 36 P-N4 rather than allow Sosonko 10 exchange several kingside pawns after 36 P-QR4, PN5. In this, as in most endings, the elimination of pawns benefits only the defender.

After 61 BxB, it was not worth playing out the rook-and-pawn ending arising from 61 . . RxP; 62 K-B5, PxB; 63 RxP, so Sosonko gave up-

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Unscramble these four Jumbles

POOTPRINT! NERE NOT IS IT, SIR? ALONE ON THIS ISLAND! 5-25



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SOMETHING YOU'RE

SURE TO FIND IN AN

ALGEBRA INSTRUCTOR

IF HE'S AS SMART AS HE SHOULD BE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above carbon.

Jumbles: EMPTY VISOR POLLEN FONDLY

Answer: What overeating makes the isrso-

Imprime par P.I.O. - I. Boulevard Nev 75018 Paris

"MORE SO"

THEN I WENT TO HIS OFFICE THE NEXT DAY AND

HE TOOK MORE











'WOULD YOU ASK A LOT OF SILLY QUESTIONS IF I TOLD YOU I NEEDED FIFTY-SEVEN DOLLARS?"

SPORTS

76ers Beat Celtics, 120-106, Will Meet Lakers in Finals

By Sam Goldaper New York Times Service

BOSTON - The Philadelphia Mers dethroned the defending champion Boston Celtics Sunday with a 120-106 victory and adranced to the National Basketball Association finals against the Los

Angeles Lakers:
The 76ers, getting 34 points from Andrew Toney and 29 from Julius Erving, captured the Eastern Conference championship, four games to three. They prevented the Calics from doing this year what they did last, come back from a 3-1 deficit to win.

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play the Lakers in the four-of-sev- did not sit well with Coach Billy

en-game final series. Before Sunday's game, everywhere the 76ers went, they were remainded that for the second year in

NBA PLAYOFFS

a row they had held a 3-1 lead against the Celties in the conference championship series only to have Boston come back and tic. Last season the Celtics won the seventh game, then beat the Hous-ton Rockets in the finals to capture the league title.

The 76ers had been subjected to Beginning Thursday at the Spectontinuous references that implied trum in Philadelphia, the 76ers will that they were "chokers," and that

Hartack Goes to Whip

New York Times Service

BALTIMORE - In the jockeys' room at Pimlico recently, an apprentice walked up to the little man in the cream sports jacket.

"Mr. Hartack," the apprentice said, "I just want to shake your

Bill Hartack smiled quickly and chatted with the apprentice, then walked over to get a cup of coffee. His face turned serious again. As a jockey with 4.272 winners

before riding in Hong Kong for six years, Hartack was always serious. And now, at 49, he's serious about becoming a steward in

"Being a steward was always in the back of my mind," he was saying. "I think racing needs a few updated rules and regulations."

Now a patrol judge at Hollywood Park and Del Mar who reports to the stewards there, Hartack talked eagerly about his ambition to be a steward, one of the three wise men at every track who are responsible for maintaining thoroughbred law and order. He intends to take the California stewards' examination this year.

"Too many horses are breaking down," he said. "There's got to be something wrong. I see it all the time. They go a quarter of a mile out of the gate and the riders flat pull 'em up."

He was quick to add: "I'm not knocking the game. Our racing in the United States is on the up and up a lot more than it is in other countries around the world. But that doesn't mean I'm com-

pletely happy with it. I want it to be the way it's supposed to be." To him, some trainers don't treat horses the way they should, especially in the cheaper races. "It doesn't happen in stakes rache said, "because the good horses are taken care of." But in the cheaper races, according to him, some trainers rely more on

hope than on faith. Those trainers," he said, "hope the horse will be claimed or hope the horse runs a good race."

Hartack also questioned veterinarians who permit a horse to run instead of making it a late scratch. "I maintain that a lot of vets are not doing their job," he said. "How can they be doing their job if their horses keep breaking down? That's just common sense. And like I say, there are a lot of trainers who aren't doing

their job.
"Back when I was riding, I used to duck some of those trainers, but you can't duck all of 'em. And all I could do then was not ride a horse if I didn't think the horse was right."

More than most jockeys, Hartack often refused to ride a horse as late as just before entering the starting gate. "I always scratched horses that I felt were lame. To run them wasn't fair to me, to the horse or to the bettor. ...

"The horse is completely at your mercy," he continued. "He can't talk to you except through his body, but when you hear his body talking, you should have the human decency to consider it. And if you insist on riding him, you're dealing with the horse's life sist on riding him, you're dealing with the horse's life as well as with your own."

'Any time you see a horse run for \$60,000 and then see him run for \$30,000 the next time, or run for \$25,000 and then for \$10,000 the next time, watch out. No trainer in his right mind is going to risk a \$25,000 horse in a \$10,000 race.

"But any time a horse like that is put in a cheaper race, he's going to draw a lot of money in the betting. If he's sound, fine. But if he's not, it's not right."

Cunningham.

Normally, after each game, Cunningham has been willing to talk at length with reporters. But Sunday, apparently angered by printed suggestions that his team was choking, he spent less than 30 seconds with the interviewers.

"I've just got two things to say," Cunningham said, "First, I'd like to thank the Celtic fans for how they responded at the end of the game. It made us feel good." His reference were to the chants

"Beat L.A., Beat L.A." Then, Cunningham added: "Second, I'm ecstatic for the 12 guys in there. They stuck together when everybody else had us bur-ied." He then left the room.

Before the game, Cunningham said that he thought his team needed most was a big game from Erving, who averaged 24.4 points during the regular season but had not been shooting well in the playoffs and was averaging only 17.4 points a game.

All that ended Sunday in the second half when the 76ers needed him the most. Of his 29 points, 20 came in the second half, 10 in each quarter. In addition, he had five assists and three crucial steals.

Asked if the 76ers needed a big game from him to win, Erving said with a smile: "I don't know if they needed me to score as much as we needed some sort of contribution from everybody and we got it. We played aggressively for 48 minutes, there were no letups."
With the exception of a brief pe-

riod at the start of the game, and another time early in the second quarter when the Celtics led, 32-31. the 76ers led all the way. The 76ers built leads of up to 8 points in the first half, but each time the Celtics came back. Seven straight points, 6 by To-

ney in the opening period, gave the 76ers a 21-14 edge, but by the end of the quarter, Boston had cut the margin to 30-28. When Philadelphia moved to a 50-42 advantage with 3:17 remaining in the half, the Celtics closed the gap and trailed, 52-49, at the half.

And when the 76er lead reached 64-54 early in the third period, the Celtics again rallied, scoring 8 straight points.

In Friday's sixth game, the 76ers scored only four baskets in the last 18 minutes as Boston rallied in the fourth quarter to win. But on Sunday Toney, Erving and Maurice Cheeks, who had 19 points and 11 assists, did not let happen.

"We just kept our poise," said Caldwell Jones, the center who had 10 rebounds. "This was out best one. We're in the final, say no more. This is the best."

We've been in a lot of big games and I don't believe that we passed the ball as fundementally poorly as Expos Defeat Reds, 4-2, to Sweep Series

Dodgers 5, Cards 0

In Los Angeles, pitcher Bob Welch allowed five hits and struck

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

just two and did not allow a

Pirates 4, Padres 2

ing Pittsburgh snap a three-game losing streak with a 4-2 victory

over San Diego. Lee Lacy drove in a pair of Pirate runs with a double

Mets 2, Ashos 0

In Houston, Randy Jones fired a

four-hitter and allowed only one

baserunner to reach third base as New York blanked Houston, 2-0.

It was Jones' sixth victory in eight decision this year. Jones, who struck out six, was 1-8 last year.

Giants 4, Cubs 3

Giants 6, Cubs 3

LeMaster tripled home two runs in second inning as San Francisco de-

feated Chicago, 6-3, to sweep a

doubleheader. In the opener, Jack

Clark broke out of a 3-for-35

slump with a one-out single in the

10th inning that drove in Chili Davis with the winning run in San

In the American League, in Bos-ton, Jim Rice and Dave Stapleton

hit bases-empty homer runs in the

third inning and Dennis Eckersley

Oakland, 6-0, in a game twice de-

layed by rain and finally halted af-

ter 5½ innings. Trailing 1-0 after two innings, and following a 1-bour, 7-minute delay, Oakland

starter Mike Norris (2-4) surren-dered a leadoff homer by Rice,

and two outs later, Stapleton

Yankees 4, Twins 2

In New York, John Mayberry

had three hits, including a two-run single in the seventh inning, to

pace New York a 4-2 victory over

Minnesota. Ron Guidry (7-1) scat-

tered seven hits over seven innings

and gained his fifth straight victo-

ry with relief help from Rich Gos-

In Milwankee, Manny Castillo's

RBI single with two out in the 11th

inning lifted Seattle over Milwankee 6-5. Dave Henderson

led off with a single against Rollie

Fingers (2-5) and was sacrificed to

sage, who recorded his 11th save.

homered.

scattered three hits as Boston bear

Francisco's 4-3 victory.

In San Francisco, Johnnie

first inning.

CINCINNATI - Tim Raines drove in three runs with two doubles, and Steve Rogers and Jeff Reardon limited Cincinnati to 10 hits Sunday to give the Monteal Expos a 4-2 victory and a sweep of

their three-game series.

Rogers (6-3) went 7½ innings, and Reardon pitched 1½ innings of hitless relief for his seventh save. Rogers has allowed just three carned runs in his last three starts totaling 23% innings and leads the league with a 1.70 ERA.

Raines' two-run double in the fifth inning snapped a 1-I tie and he added an RBI double in the

In Atlanta, Philadelphia right-When Bill Fitch, the Celtic hander Dick Ruthven held Atlanta coach, came into the dressing hitless for seven innings but need-room to congratulate the 76ers, he ed ninth-inning relief help from Ed said: "We just didn't have it today. Farmer before posting a 2-1 victo-We've been in a lot of big games ry over the Braves. Ruthven (3-3) did not allow a baserunner until he walked Chris Chambliss with two we did today. Our passing was just out in the fifth. He gave up a single to Bob Horner leading off the

not been a waste. Now I feel a lit-

"We just had a run of bad luck,"

eighth, and two more Braves' sin-gles in the inning produced Atlan-oles' scoreless pitching streak at 36 gles in the inning produced Atlan-ta's lone run. Philadelphia first innings. baseman Pete Rose, playing in his Angels 7, Tigers 2 500th consecutive game, drove in one run and Garry Maddox ac-

counted for the other run with an

out seven as Los Angeles blanked St. Louis, 5-0. Welch (5-2) walked earned runs for the Angels.

runner past second base for his second shutout and third complete game of the season. Pedro Guerrero drove in two runs with a triple

In San Diego, John Candelaria posted his first victory in more than a year, scattering six San Di-ego hits over 7% innings and help-

76ers' Darryl Dawkins slam-dunks the ball while Mike Bantom screens off Celtics' Larry Bird.

In Detroit, Bobby Grich had three hits and drove in two runs and Steve Renko hurled a fourhitter as California defeated errorprone Detroit, 7-2, Renko (5-1) struck out two and gave up only a pair of walks. The Tigers committed four errors, leading to three un-

Geronimo hit a two-run double as Cansas City rallied for three runs in the eighth inning to beat Texas, 5-3. For the Rangers, it was their 21st loss in their last 26 games.

Royals 5, Rangers 3

In Kansas City, Mo., Cesar

In Chicago, Ron Hassey had four hits, including an RBI double that knocked in the go-ahead run in the 14th inning, as Cleveland beat Chicago, 6-4, and ended the

White Sox' six-game winning

for this tournament. In Italy, he said, the clay is different, the balls

Transactions AASEBALL
Anterican Lecture
KANSAS CITY—Optioned Bud Black, pitcher,
to Omoho of the American Association;
purchased the contract of Don Hood, pitcher,
from Omoho: placed Dernis Lectural, sitcher,
on the 21-day disabled list; called Kelth Creel,
pitcher, from Omoho.
Maticael Leopse
MONTREAL—Recalled David Poimer,
pitcher,

Lendl, Other Seeds Win Openers in Paris

ment in Rome. Clerc, seeded fourth behind Vi-

las, also won easily. He defeated

Eduardo Osta of Spain, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1. Higueras beat Sergio Casal, 2 Spanish compatriot, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0,

Gerulaitis scored a 6-7, 6-3, 7-6. 6-3 triumph over fellow American

Erik Iskersky. This is the third tournament this year in which

Gerulaitis has defeated Iskersky in

the first round; the other two being the WCT Tournament of

Champions at Forest Hills, N.Y.

All of the seeded women had a

bye into the second round. But

some had their opponents deter-mined Monday. Sylvia Hanika, the

No. 6 seed, appears to have the most difficult second-round

match. She will face Ivanna Ma-

druga of Argentina.
On Tuesday, Jimmy Conners

opens against fellow American Bruce Manson, also of the United

States, Manson, 26, is ranked only

47th but last year he upset Vilas

and beat Clerc twice. He defeated

Clerc again early this year to reach the semifinals in Mexico City.

Andreas Maurer, West Germany, def. Eduardo Bengoschoa, Argentina, 6-2 7-6 6-4; Alciandro Ganzatal, Argentina, def. Julio Goes, Brazil, 6-2

Ganzongs, Argentina, det. Julio Goes, Brazil, 5-2 6-3 6-1; Chris Lewis, New Zeoland, def. Brent Pirow, South Africa, 6-3 6-3; Ivan Lendi.

Pirow, South Africa, 6-3 6-3; Ivan Lendi. Caechashovakia, del. Fernando Maynetta, Peru. 60 6-4 6-1; Juan Avendana, Spoth, del. Brad Guan, Australia, 6-3 6-3 6-7 6-3.

Laic Courtaeut, Franca, del. Bruce Derlin, United States, 6-4 6-3 2-6 7-6; Jan Gunnerson, Sweden, del. Haroon Ismail, Zimbotwe, 4-6 6-3 1-6 6-2 6-9; Brian Gettirled, United States, del. Andreas Gimenez, Spoth, 6-2, 2-4, 7-6, 6-3; Andriano Ponetto, Italy, Puscol Portes, France, 3-6, 7-4, 6-4, 7-6.
Cassio Molto, Brazil, del. Stanislav Birner,

Hogstedt, Sweden, def. John Alexander. Australia, 7-6 6-4 6-4; Francisco Genzales.

Australia, 74 6-4 6-4; Francisco Genzales, Paraguay, del. Cartos Kirmayr, Brazil. A5 6-2 7: 5; Juitro Veiasco, Chile. del. Tarik Benhobiles. France. 4-6 6-1 6-1 6-3; Anders Jarryd Sweden. del. Ricardo Como, Arpentino. 6-1 6-0 6-1. Jiri Granat. Cacchoslovatida, del. Marís Vines. United States. 4-3 4-6 6-4 5 7-6-3; Marco Ostojo. Yugostavia, del. Jose-Luis Domiani. Urumury, 6-4-6-6-2; Bernard Fritz, France. del. Freddy Souer, South Africo. 6-2 6-2 4-4 2-6 6-2; Gobriel Urst, Spain, del. Patrizio Parrini. Hoty, 7-5-6-1 4-6-1; Jose Higueros. Spain. del. Sergio Casol.

6-1; Jose Higuerus, Spain, det. Serpio Casal. Spain. 3-6 6-3 6-0 6-4; Jose-Luis Clerc, Argentino.

and last week in Rome.

are different and the crowd is By Nick Stout New York Times Service "Some people at 30 get wiser, some get more stupid," he said, meaning that he thought he did the right thing in forgoing the tourns-

PARIS - Ivan Lendi took an hour and 36 minutes to get past the first round of the French Open tennis tournament, which began

Lendi won easily enough, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1, but it was probably more time than he should have required to eliminate Fernando Maynetto, a 26-year-old member of Peru's Davis Cup team whose biggest achieve-ment in this game has been the U.S. Junior College Championship

Other seeded players who advanced Monday included Brian Gottfried, José-Luis Clerc, Guillermo Vilas, José Higueras and Vitas Gerulaitis.

Maynetto played a respectable second set, scoring often with effective drop shots, and managing to hold service three times before Lendl broke through and then outlasted him in some long games. They went to dence six times to

open the third set. "He was serving well into the corners, and it was difficult at times," said Lendl, who is seeded

no. 2 here despite the expectations of many that he will emerge from this tournament with his first ma-But if Lendi had trouble return-

ing some of his opponent's serves, he made up for it time and again with devastating forehand winners. Gottfried, of the United States and the No. 11 seed, opened the tournament with a 6-2, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3 triumph over Angel Giminez, a 5foot, 4-inch Spaniard who may be fun to watch in his Frew McMillan

cap but who, as the 96th-ranked player in the world, is not the most eared man in Paris. Giminez did, however, beat Gottfried last year in Washington, and Gottfried might have been re-calling that match Monday after he lost the second set and found himself trailing, 3-5, in the third. He saved the set in the tie-breaker,

helped by Giminez's errors. It was not the first time Gottfried has fought hard to salvage a match in Paris. Two years ago he defeated Lendl in a memorable five-set affair in which he saved a match point in the fourth set. This year Gottfried is seeded

to meet Lendl in the final sixteen,

Pavel Stocil, Caschoslovdkia, def. Alejandra Pierola, Chile, 44 6-2 Guillerma Vilas. Argentino, def. Christophe Freyss, France, 6-2 6-1; Harold Solomen, United States, def. Poolo but this time Gottfried is 30 years old and Lendl is in the best form Vilas will be 30 in August, but he had no trouble with Christophe Freyss, a Parisian four years his junior. Vilas won, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1, after having skipped the Italian Open last week to better prepare

Vitos Gerulatia. United States, def. Eric Iskersky, United States, 6-7 6-3 7-6 6-3; Carlos Castellan, Arsentina, def. Jerome Potter, Franca, 6-4 5-7 0-6 7-6 7-5; John Lloyd, Britoin. Wessen's Singles First Round

r.l. Itoly, 64 62 6-1.

Cathy Tanvier, France, del, Debbie Jevans, Britoin, 6-2 6-2; Lucia Romanov, Romania, del.

nne Hobbs, britain, 6-4 6-2; Yvonne Vermaek, auth Africa, def. Trey Lewis, United States, 6-3 Leigh Ann Thomason, United States, def.

Potricio Medrado, Brozil. 64 6-2; Suson Mancorin, United Stores, del. Suson Rollinson, South Africa, 6-2-3-retired Lealle Allen, United States, del. Gall Lovero, Franco, 7-5-2. Frederique Thiboutt, Pronce, del. Louro Dupont, United States, 46 6-3 6-3; Kathy Horvath, United States, del. Barbaro Rossi, Italy, 6-1 6-1; Ivanna Madrugo, Brozil. del. Rence Blount, United States, del. Ann Minter, Australia, 6-446-6-2.

A Rain God Shines on White Sox

By George Vecsey New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Each summer Tialoc the Rain God hurls fierce storms across the Valley of Mexico and its surrounding mountains.

Last summer Tialoc cost Tony La Russa a glimpse of one promis-

Barojas, the outstanding rookie re-lief pitcher, who has 10 saves so far The discovery also helped La Russa, the manager of the Chicago White Sox, make a starting pitcher out of Lamarr Hoyt, whose 8-0 record is the best in baseball.

The intervention of the Rain God came during the baseball strike while La Russa was on a scouting foray in Mexico, along with his general manager, Roland Hemond, and one of the club own-

ers, Eddie Einhorn. La Russa took the long way from Chicago to Mexico - by way of Vancouver, British Columbia. He was there watching Chicago's Edmonton farm team when he got word that Angel Moreno, a good prospect, was pitching that weekend in Torrejon.

Fergus Captures Atlanta Golf Title The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Keith Fergus sank a 20-foot birdie putt on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to edge Raymond Floyd and win the Georgia-Pacific Atlanta Golf Classic.

Fergus and Floyd had finished regulation play deadlocked at 15-under-par 273 on the raindrenched 7.007-yard, par 72 Atlanta Country Club course. Fergus bogeyed the par-4, 448-yard 15th and then parred the rest of the way for a 69. Floyd took a double bo-gey on the 15th, but fought back to make the playoffs with consecutive birdies at Nos. 16 and 17 for a 68.

The playoff occurred after both players narrowly missed birdies on the 18th hole — Fergus just lipping a 15-footer and Floyd having an 18-footer stop just short of the

but his hopes of a title fell short ning Lloyd Moseby snapped the Blue Jays' scoreless streak at 23 when he took a quadruple bogey eight on the 15th. He finished third with a 68-274.



... thankful for the rain god

You can hardly get from Vancouver to Torrejon within one baseball season, much less one day, but La Russa was eager to see Мотедо.

Moreno was supposed to pitch in a twilight-night doubleheader in Torrejon. "We got there just be-fore 5 o'clock and the ball park was empty," La Russa recalls. "It turned out they had split the games and Moreno had pitched at 11 that morning" He then tried to watch Moreno

pitch in Toluca, outside Mexico City, but the summer storms intervened. Moreno was later signed by the California Angels, but the Rain God had other plans for La

went out to Social Security Stadi-um to watch the hometown Reds take on Campeche.

"They introduced me to a bunch

of players around the batting cage, but I didn't know anything about Barojas until he came in as a relief pitcher. I liked his arm and his composure." La Russa noticed the 5-foot-9-inch right-hander, relatively slender at 160 pounds and already 24 years old, throwing a natural sinker.

"He looks like he throws a spitter except he doesn't wet up the ball," says Hoyt, one of the chief beneficiaries of Barojas.

La Russa pointed out Barojas when Hemond returned from Toluca on Sunday. Barojas pitched a perfect inning and, on the way to the airport, La Russa said: "Of all the players I've seen, that's the one The Sox brought Barojas to spring training and quickly used

him in game-saving situations.

"I saw him pitch three innings

one day in Sarasota," Hoyt recalls.
"I don't remember the other team. I just remember they couldn't touch him " Hoyt was supposed to be the right-handed ace of the bullpen after Ed Farmer became a free agent, but Hoyt had always pre-

ferred starting. "I'd be up two or three times for four or five straight games," Hoyt says. "I didn't feel I'd be around more than five years as a relief pitcher, but a starter can go on

Hoyt, 23, started exhibitions and worked six or seven innings to stretch his arm. Then Barojas would come in and save the game. "I began to think more about starting when I saw him," Hoyt

admits. Hoyt received his first start in Milwankee on April 27 when La Russa needed a fifth starter.

The right-handed Hoyt pitched eight innings and beat the Brewers and has been starting ever since. It hasn't hurt that the Sox have scored 52 runs in his five starts. Hoyt has a league-leading 1.53 ERA in 53 innings. Before his recall from the bullpen, Hoyt spent some idle time alongside Barojas and Ernesto Es-

carrega, a 32-year-old rookie from the Mexican League, who has an 0-I record but a 1.93 ERA. "I speak a few words of Spanish," Hoyt says. "I played for Tony in Venezuela one winter and club-

house jive is always the same. They seem right at home." The adjustment is relative. Baro-jas has said: "I never thought I would pitch here, only in Mexico.
I'm a little surprised at how I've done. The hitting is so much better here than in Mexico. But part of the reason is that no one has tried to change me or the way I throw." The Sox are hesitant about

teaching him too much. When the rookie faced Dave Winfield of the Yankees, somebody asked how he "Who is this Winfield?" Barojas

asked. "I don't know any of the players on the team."

Injured Prost Assails Slick Track At Monte Carlo

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana ---

The fastest Indianapolis 500 lineup in history was completed Sunday as Gary Bettenhausen and three

other drivers pinned down starting spots with qualifying runs over 194

mph (310 kph).

Bettenhausen was the last of the

four, and the fastest, to make it

onto the grid for next Sunday's

race, completing a four-lap qualifi-

cation rum at an average speed of 195.673 mph and bumping rookie

Chip Mead from the lineup.

Bettenhausen completed the

fourth brother combination in the

race, joining his younger brother Tony. Other siblings in the race in-

clude the Mears brothers, Rick

and Roger; the Sneva brothers, Tom and Jerry, and the Whitting-

Parties no about the country of Browns of Browns of Res. 3 kg/s. Permis no deep second of Res. 2 kg/s. Permi The Associated Press o had to submit a MONTE CARLO — "They should have stopped the race," said Alain Prost, nursing a badly bruised knee and ankle after the R-KN Brown of the country of the cou Monaco Grand Prix, which was won Sunday by Riccardo Patrese.
"If I hadn't been short and been able to pull up my legs in the cock-pit as I crashed," said the 5-feet-5-Prost, "I would have had two badly broken legs, for sure." Prost crashed out of the lead on a rain

laps from the end of the race. Ireland's Derek Daly, who OL EENS GUMMINGER. crashed seconds after Prost, said the Frenchman "could have been killed. It should have been stopped." But other drivers disagreed, as did race director Michel Ferry, who noted the rules call for a halt only when the track is

and oil-slicked track only three

not driveable. or converge.

Didier Pironi was leading on the French Rugby Group last lap when his Ferrari broke down in the famous Monaco tunnel. He saw Patrese go past him to win. Since Grand Prix rules say the final positions are fixed when the winner crosses the line, Pironi was second and Andrea de Cesaris, in an Alfa Romeo, was third although their cars were stopped on the track, as was the Williams of Daiy, who placed sixth.

Fourth and fifth went to the rare cars actually still running: the Lotus team with, Nigel Mansell passing Elio de Angelis on the last

Bettenhausen Leads Fast Field for Indy 500 who form the first family trio to qualify for the same Indy race.

were Tom Bigelow at 194.780 mph, Pete Halsmer at 194.595, and Mex-ico's Josele Garza at 194.500. The field averaged an amazing 197.740 mph, 6.5 mph faster than last year's 33-car average of 191,244, and 5.2 mph faster than

the former record 192.584 set in Records Tumble

The first weekend of time trials got the fast field off and sizzling. with Rick Mears establishing one and four-lap Indianapolis Motor Speedway qualification records of 207.612 and 207.004, respectively. Penske teammate Kevin Cogan who went out just ahead of Mears, already has smashed Tom Sneva's 1978 marks of 203.620 and 202.156

during his four-lap dash averaging 204.082. And that gave the two Penske PC-10 racers the top two AJ. Foyt, the only four-time Indy winner, put a March-Cosworth on the outside of the front

row at 203,332, qualifying for a record 25th Indy race and a record seventh front-row start. Other former winners in the race include pole-winner Mears, threetime winners Johnny Rutherford and Al Unser, Mario Andretti and

The first weekend of time trials

Gordon Johncock.

was marred by the death of driver Gordon Smiley in a devastating crash during a warmup lap for his first qualifying attempt.

Nine rookies made the final field, including Roger Mears, the slowest qualifier at 194.154. Mears' speed was nearly 8 mph faster than the slowest car in last

year's field. Garza, the 1981 Indy Rookie of the Year, has struggled here this

Cancels Argentina Tour Prom Agency Dispatches PARIS - The French Rugby Federation announced Monday that France's national team would not make a scheduled May 31-June 27 tour of Argentina because of hostilities between Britain and the Buenos Aires government over the

(3).
Texas
Konsas City
Honeycutt, Comer (8) and Sundberg: Frast.
G,Jackson (8), Armstrano (8), Quisenberry (9)
and Wathon. W—Armstrano. 1-0. L—Honeycutt, Falkland Islands.

A spokesman said directors of the federation decided "not to expose players, managers and their families unnecessarily to great unfamilies."

A spokesman said directors of seattle the federation decided "not to expose players, managers and their families unnecessarily to great unfamilies. Consider the federation of the federation of the federation of the federation decided "not to expose federation of the federation decided "not to expose federation federation federation decided "not to expose federation fe

ton brothers, Don, Bill and Dale, who form the first family trio to qualify for the same Indy race.

The other qualifiers Sunday were Tom Bigelow at 194.780 mph, but more for him ly qualifying his backup March-Cosworth Sunday on the last of three allowable qualifying tries.

The orablished suffice affect sense of the same state of the same state of the same state of the same state. New Life of the same state of the same st The qualifying effort came as a relief to Garza and team manager

Unser decided Friday to pass up an opportunity to drive in his 20th Indy 500 in order to concentrate on getting Garza into the race.
"Last year was very easy," Garza explained. "I think this year has

Bobby. My driving has changed this month. And I think my whole

been better. I learned a lot from

tle more justified." Bobby Unser, a three-time winner and the 1981 Indy 500 champion. Desire Wilson never recovered from her frustration here as she failed in her first attempt to join Janet Guthrie as the only women to drive in this \$1.5 million event. Wilson, a South African, wound up breaking six of the \$40,000 Cos-

ven. Former (9) and B.Diaz; P.Niekra

Rosers, Reordon (8) and Carter; Berenyl, Price (7), Hume (8) and Trevina, W—Rosers, 6-1, L—Berenyl, 4-1.

Chicago 509 100 620 9-3 7 8 509 Francisco 509 100 620 9-3 7 8 509 Francisco 509 107 108 1-4 13 1 1 Martz, Compbell (8), Wilernondez (8), Le.Smith (8), Tidrow (9) and J.Dovis: Leskey, Mistion (8), Borr (9), Lovelle (16) and Mary, Wilcowelle, 3-2, L.—Tidrow, 1-1, Hitz.—J.Kennedy (1), San Francisco, R.Smith (3).

Show (4), Det.eon (8) and Swister
W—Condeloria, 1-2. L—Curits, 2-3.
New York 902 900

Petry, 4-2.

w—Congestorie, 1-2. L—Curtis, 2-3.
New York 002 000 000—2 6 1
Houston 000 000—0 4 9
R. Jones and Hodges; J.Niekra, LaCorte (8)
and Pulots, W—R. Jones, 6-2. L—J.Niekra, 2-4.

Defroit 610 000*100—2 4 4 Renko and Boone; Petry, Lanez (6), Sasa (8), Saucier (7) and LAI.Portish, W.—Renko, 5-1, L.—

7 Teronto 200 312 01x-7 14 1 Stawart, Grimsley (J. T.Marikaz (s), Sfaddord (s) and Duntpsey) Led and Whitt, W.-Leol, 3-2, L.-Stawart, 4-3, HR.-Teronto, Bonnell

220 021 006-7 11 1 610 000 166-2 4 4

worth engines in three weeks of trying to get up to qualifying speed. personality has changed."
Unser, the pole-position winner

she said. "Perhaps I can come back

Sunday's Major League Line Scores (5½ losings, rain)
Norris and Al-North: Ectorsley and Gedn
W—Ectorsley. 5-1. L—Norris, 2-1, HRs—Bas
Rice (8), Stopleton (4).

> (13) and Hossey; Lamp, Hickey (4), Barolos (6), Koosman (12), Escarrena (14) and Hill, Foley (18), Fisk (12), W—Spillner, 24, L—Koosman, 1-Standings

St.Louis	25	17	.575	_		
New York	23	13	,567	11/2		
Philodelphia	21	19	.525	3		
Montreal	19	19	_500	4		
Chicogo	16	24	A29	7		
Pilitsburgh	16	22	.421	7		
Western Division						
Ationto	24	15	.634	_		
Sen Diese	21	18	538	4		
	21	21	- 300	599		
Los Angeles	19		452	7%		
Hauston		23				
agn Francisco	17	24	.40	•		
Cincinnati	14	24	.400	91/2		
AMERICAN LEAGUE						
Eastern Division						
	77	L	Pct.	03		
Boston	72	13	.663	_		
Detroit	25	14	.641	2		
Milwaukee	25	79	<i>5</i> 13	7		
New York	20	19	.5 13	7		
Boltimore	18	23	.402	9		
Toronie	17	23	.05	101/2		
Cleveland	14	23	,410	11		
Western Division						
Chicoso	24	13	10	_		
	22	15	451	_		
California		13		_		

Major League

Mawresons New York B.Costillo, R.Dovis (7) and Loudner; Guidry, Gossage (8) and Wynesor, W.-Culdry, 7-1 L.-B.Costillo, 2-2 MRs--Minnesota, Brunonsky (4). New York, Neitles (1). Chicago 222 000 000 000 00—4 10 1 Suicilife, Whitson (10), Glynn (11), Solliner

second. Fingers walked Rick Sweet, then retired Julio Cruz on a popup for the second out before Castillo drove in the winning run.

Blue Jays 7, Orioles 1 In Toronto, Luis Leal pitched a five-hitter and Damaso Garcia drove in two runs to pace Toronto over Baltimore, 7-1. The Blue Jays broke two streaks when they erupted for three runs in the fourth ininnings when he hit an RBI dou-

ing pitcher in the Mexican League — but in return the rainstorm helped La Russa discover Salome

Tony La Russa

Russa. While in Mexico City, La Russa

"The managers were a couple of guys I had played with, Winston Llenas and Juan Bernhardt," says La Russa, who spoke Spanish as a first language in his home in Tam-

ART BUCHWALD

The 'Gates Syndrome'

WASHINGTON — It seems VV that Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates has been under fire because so many blacks were dying from a vicious choke hold the police use to cut off the supply

of blood to the brain. Gates said in defense of the Los Angeles force that he had a hunch

that blacks are more susceptible to neck injuries because more blacks are injured

with the hold than whites. "We may be finding that in blacks, some when it [the choke hold] is ap-

Buchwald plied, the veins or arteries do not open as fast as they do on normal people," he told the Los Angeles Times. "There may be something arresting the ability of the blood to flow again [after the hold). We're going to look at that

very carefully."
What Gates doesn't know is that a lot of work has been done in the field of black mortality by Professor Klu at the University of Klux-

Klu is the one who discovered that more young blacks were killed by police bullets than white suspects, and thus arrived at the conclusion that there is something in blacks that will not fight lead poisoning. In another study, he postulated that more black suspects in handcuffs were injured in police cars on the way to station houses than white, which he attributes to a metabolism defect in blacks, who lose their balance when being roughed up in the

backseat of automobiles. In his most recent paper, titled "Racial Weaknesses as Applied to the Gates Syndrome" and just published in the Police Gazette, Prof. Klu writes:

"With regard to choke holds in the United States, three times as many blacks as whites suffer se-

Roman Tombs Discovered

United Press International MATERA Italy - Farm workvere injuries to themselves before being booked at the police station. For reasons that cannot yet be medically explained, blacks require twice as much oxygen when being choked as whites. This phenomenon, known as 'Gates Syndrome, has doctors perplexed, particularly because a black's arteries cannot deliver sufficient blood to the brain.

"A normal white person can withstand being choked for at least three minutes without passing out. In tests at several Los Angeles police stations, black volunteers passed out in less than two minutes. One theory, expounded by visiting Prof. Bother of the University of South Africa, is that, when arrested, a black's fear of the police causes his veins to contract at the moment be is being choked. When the hold is released the trauma remains and it is impossible for the blood to go to the head.

"Prof. Lembeck, of the National Police Institute of Houston, disagrees with Bother on his trauma theory and maintains the Gates Syndrome' can be attributed to a vitamin deficiency caused by a black person's diet. Lembeck says, 'Cutting off a normal victim's windpipe for a reasonable amount of time should not cause undue damage, unless the victim is lacking vitamin F, which is essential for breathing. Therefore it is rec-ommended that the arresting officer use a choke hold only after he has been given training in mouthto-mouth resuscitation

There is not enough data available at this time to accept either Bother or Lembeck's theories. The racial connection has been established as a cause of Gates Syndrome' but the 'why' is still a ques-

"Unfortunately, civil-rights or-ganizations in Los Angeles are trying to cut off research work in this important area by demanding the choke hold be abolished before the medical cure for 'Gates Syndrome' can be found.

"I submit this would be a great mistake for black people everywhere. The circulatory system of blacks has tremendous scientific

Shopping Comes But Once a Year

Well-Wrapped Residents of Resolute Are Preparing Their Lists for August Ships

By Andrew H. Malcolm New York Times Service

RESOLUTE, Northwest Territories — "Attention," the airport sign warns, "The Hand That Feeds Could Get Eaten." And there is a large picture of a large polar bear who bears no resemblance whatsoever to his friendly southern cousin, Smokey.

Few tourists get up here, 2,400 miles northwest of New York, to the northern end of commercial aviation lines in North America. For one thing, it costs twice as much to get to Resolute from Toronto as it does to go to Europe. But no visitor gets away from this little outpost without hearing tales of the town's grumpy bear neighbors whose large paws can remove a seal's head with one

swipe.
"Bears are dangerous," the sign says. "They are bigger and faster



than you are. Don't feed them." The unpredictable creatures with the foul breath and the large teeth wander into town now and then. actually whenever they want. Last year they wanted some food, so they ate five pet dogs. "But they haven't been too bad this year." said a resident. Raymond Girard.

It takes a lot to elicit more than shrug from Girard, the manager of the local cooperative grocery. who grew philosophical about a lot of things while spending two years in a Chinese prison camp during the Korean War.

Take crime, for instance. "Yeah, well, my house has been broken into 17 times since October," he says, shrugging. So what does he do about the thefts, petty though they are? "Well, I don't leave valuable things lying round, you know."

The thefts are generally attributed not to a desire for someone else's personal property, which would be spotted instantly in this community of only 177 souls. The thieves instead are hored and after money, usually to fuel their alcoholism. It is a chronic problem in the isolated arctic where the Montreal plane, a symbol of the outside world, arrives but twice a reek, weather permitting, and the ship comes once a year, ice per-

The ship is not due until the summer, which consists of a couple of weeks in August when the ce is weak. But everyone with a little cash is getting ready now.

Annual Grocery List

This is the time of year when many of Canada's 63,000 Northerners, scattered over an area one and a quarter times the size of India, make up their annual grocery list. It is not easy to figure out in the spring of 1982 how many cans of orange juice or rolls of toilet paper a family will need before August, 1983. But it is necessary if the family

wants to pay 11 cents a pound for shipping by sea instead of \$1.50 a pound by air - the plane fare can push the price of an 85-cent tube

for 60 tons of goods for next year. The new Polaris lead-zinc mine 100 miles northwest of Resolute has ordered 86,400 cans of soft drinks alone.

Kathleen Purchase, a teacher, uses a catalog to order clothes and groceries. "The trouble is," she says, "everybody orders from the same catalog so lots of people end up in the same clothes and everyone knows how much you spent on them.

Looking Like Astronauts Arctic clothes may make every-

one look like an astronaut, but they must be warm in a place that has not had a day above freezing since Sept. 20, when the thermometer soared to 32.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The Eskimos call it simply iki, or cold.

It is so cold so much of the time in Canada's arctic that no one bothers with the minus be-fore temperature readings. Thus, there is no incongruity to watch ing someone don two pairs of long underwear, wool trousers, three layers of socks, three shirts, a sweater, two pair of gloves, a mask, immense rubber boots, a scarf and a parka to walk outside for a few minutes when it is "40." That is 40 degrees below zero

which, with a modest local breeze of, say, 30 mph, produces a windchill factor of minus 65, chilly enough to frost a mustache solid in 30 seconds, freeze an exposed cheek in one minute or do much worse to anyone wandering far from town alone on the snow. It snows very little, but the same few inches, driven by vicious piercing winds, blow back and forth for nine months. The snow piles deeply against buildings and fences, and sounds like broken

glass when it is walked on. Pilot Optimistic

The Twin Otter, that tiny twinengine plane that is Canada's wildemess workhorse, carries an extension cord for plugging in its engines' electric heaters, and has special engine blankets. Brian Duncan, a Twin Otter pilot, struggled to store the blankets in



Hudson Bay

kind up here") to subside. Duncan, a prudent pilot, likes to be able to see at least three lights, or 600 feet, down the runway before taking off. Only one light was vis-ible through the blinding blur of blowing snow, but Duncan was

"I said," he said into the roaring wind, "we may give it a try in a few minutes." The engines were started. The taxing was completed. The plane waited. Ten minutes later, as suspected, a small patch cleared. With a jerk the lit-tle plane leaned into the wind and lifted toward the turbulent sky. where its cabin windows promptly frosted over.

That night, after two stops, on plane change and six and a half hours of flying — six of them in a jet — a passenger was still over Canada's vast empty north. The sky was a deep blue, sparkling with thousands of crisp stars that faded toward the honzon as the bands of blue grew paler and paler before merging with the white eround. Patches of scrawny forest

appeared and grew thicker. Huge unmarked lakes dotted the moonlandscape with white. But nowhere was there any sign of life, no lights, no straight lines. Nothing until the last quarter of

PEOPLE

Semi-Liberty for Loren?

Actress Sophia Loren, serving a 30-day jail sentence for income tax evasion, is seeking "semi-liberty" status, which would allow her out of jail during the day, according to Italian newspapers. Her attorneys were not immediately available for comment on the reports, which also said that President Sandro Pertini apparently had decided against pardoning the 47-year-old movie star. The Presidential Palace refused to comment on reports that Pertini had received letters opposing a government pardon. Loren was jailed last Wednesday after she returned from Geneva on tax evasion charges; she was sen-tenced in 1980. She blames the erfor on her accountant. If semi-liberty status were granted, it would take effect on June 3, as Italian law grants the status to prisoners sentenced for less than six months after they have served at least half the sentence.

Londonderry Mayor Joseph Fegan has unveiled a monument to Amelia Earhart in the field outside Londonderry, Northern Ireland, where she landed on May 21, 1932, to complete the first solo flight across the Atlantic by a woman. The 13-foot column stands in what was then a meadow on the farm of Robert Gallagher where Earhart was forced to land because of a leaking fuel tank and a faulty fuel gange. The meadow is being con-verted into a park. Despite rain and high winds, private pilots from throughout Britain paid tribute to the 50th anniversary of the flight, achieved just five years after the first solo crossing of the Atlantic by Charles Lindbergh. Nineteen light aircraft flown by members of the Royal Aero Club arrived at Londonderry's Eglinton Airport in tribute. Earnart took off in a red Lockheed Vega from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, at 10.50 p.m. on May 20, 1932, and took 14 hours, 56 minutes to fly to Gallagher's meadow. Five years later, she and co-pilot Fred Noonan were lost in the Pacific Ocean.

For all the time that Bob Hope has spent entertaining troops over-

suring her it had substantial sup-port from veterans groups, the said. Meanwhile in Amapo. Its, Md. it rained on Hope's birthday party at the U.S. Naval Acade. my, but the stars came out anyway. Hope, joined by football great Roger Stanbach and stars Bernadette Peters, Brooke Shields and Christic Brankley, celebrated his 79th birthday and his 41 years entertaining servicemen by taping a television special at the acade my's football stadium. "This is the nation's only federally funded yacht club," Hope said, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. presented Hope with a tribute from the USO and poleed from at himself concerning his line of succession speech following the shootcession speech following the shooting of President Reagan, when he said, "I am in charge." With all these stars and towering egos, I want to get one thing straight. Haig told the midshipmen and their friends and families who were in town for graduation week. The order of succession here is Jacademy superintendent vice Aller Ed.

staff members suggested the change to Fiedler late last year, as-

my superintendent Vice Adm. Edward C.] Waller third, Hair second, and Hope a resounding first." British Member of Parliament Willie Hamilton, scharge of the royal family, has chosen an enthu-siastic monarchist for his bride.

Hamilton, a 64-year-old widower who represents the Scotnigr district of Central Fife, plans to wed his childhood sweetheart. Margaret Cogle, 63. a widow who lives in Newcastle, on June 3. She told reporters that so far they've had no arguments about the royal family, whom Hamilton frequently and robustly accuses of being a sponge on the public purse. "I love the monarchy, I watched last year's royal wedding all day on televi-sion." Cogle said. "Fortunately, we have lots of other things in com-

Vietnam's best-known planist, Dang Thai Son, is scheduled to tour Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Yugoslavia, France and the

 MATERA, Italy — Farmers plowing a field have discase a Roman tomb site in southeastern town, police southeastern town, police southeastern the second centre cluding ceremonial artifacts been uncovered. 	overed importance for the of the country. Unit aid on that 10 easily as a normal iry, in the mystery of blace.	white person, ck fatalities in ver be solved." Outdoor	some 90 oc three three work Medicales, The New York Times Klee	oothpaste above \$2. Among e recent grocery prices were ents for one pear, 67 cents for counces of Jell-O, a fruit-flad gelatin; and \$2.25 for 200 nex.	struggled to store the bland a 35-mph wind recently loading freight and nine p gers on a runway of froze at the new mine. He had been waiting a hours for a sudden gale ("the	while treal and the conce passen of southern Cana n mud sprawled below wi signs, traffic and several Canada's arctic seem	ntrated mass da suddenly th its lights, atowds. And led very, very for Hope b	ler, a Republican of ager said she was dropping win uning the Wadsworth dministration Hospital perfective veterans groups	seriands, the Vietnamese news acy says. Son, the first-prize her at the 10th international pin competition in 1980, will form at the Prague spring lesti- tin Czechoslovakia, then pro- to the other countries.
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